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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1632



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6 November 1981

USSR REPORT  
MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### BOOK REVIEW: MAOISM AS A THREAT TO PEACE

Moscow AGITATOR ARMIY I FLOTA in Russian No 11, Jun 81 (signed to press 27 May 81)  
pp 30-32

[Review by Col I. Ishchenko of book "Maoizm: ugroza voyny. Analiz militaristskoy sushchnosti ideologii i politiki maoizma" (Maoism — A Threat to Peace. Analysis of the Militaristic Essence of the Ideology and Policies of Maoism) by Lt Gen D. A. Volkogonov, professor and doctor of philosophical sciences, Voenizdat, 1981, 238 pages]

[Text] The Military Publishing House of the USSR Ministry of Defense [Voenizdat] has published the book "Maoism — A Threat to Peace" by Lt Gen Volkogonov, professor and doctor of philosophical sciences.

With extensive factual material and based on analysis of ongoing events the book exposes the ideology of the Maoists, which is hostile to Marxism-Leninism, and shows that the domestic and foreign policy of the present Beijing leadership is based on hegemonism, anticommunism, and joining up with the reactionary forces of world imperialism. This was re-emphasized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. Speaking of the foreign policy of China, he observed that "It continues to be directed to aggravation of the international situation and is uniting with the policy of imperialism."

How could it happen that this country could make such an evolution, from building the foundations of socialism to support for the most reactionary circles of imperialism, to open hostility towards the USSR and the communist movement as a whole? The answer is given in the section of the book entitled "The Historical Roots of Maoist Ideology." The author shows that Mao Zedong himself was never a participant in the worker movement, never truly knew Marxism, and did not aspire to a socialist future. His ideological views were a mixture of nationalism and populism, of unprincipled adventurism and love of power. This was inevitably reflected in the ideological indoctrination of party members, above all regular party cadres, and this could not fail to have an effect later on the domestic and foreign policy of the Beijing leaders.

Elements of Trotskyism, anarchism, social utopianism, populism, and anti-historicism are closely intertwined in the ideology of Maoism, which is a motley theoretical mix. The ideas of great-power chauvinism and hegemonism are a

consistent line running through all the works of Mao. This has been fully accepted by the followers and successors of the "helmsman." The main feature of the sociopolitical content of Maoist ideology today is anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The Maoists are joined with the anticommunists by their profound hostility to true socialism, their fear at the growth of the revolutionary movement, the aspiration to hegemonism, rejection of detente in international relations, and reliance on militarization of the country.

The author of the book "Maoism — A Threat to Peace" shows that the most striking characteristic of the antiscientific and reactionary features of Maoist ideology today is precisely this, its militarism. The book quotes Mao on his attitude toward war and its consequences. Here is one of them: "War is not so bad. There is no need to be afraid of war. If there is war, that means there will be death. I do not think an atomic bomb is any more frightening than a large sword. If half of the human race perishes during a war, this is not important. It is not frightening if only one-third of the population remains." It is difficult to imagine greater cynicism and anti-humanism.

The new leaders of China have completely adopted militaristic ideas. Their hegemonistic goals require enormous capital from the common people, whose material standard of living remains extremely low. The book under review shows that the PRC continues to have a strict rationing system for distribution of all food products and essential goods. The author says that no significant steps are contemplated in the foreseeable future to improve the material situation of the working people. But military spending is growing steadily. It was just 12 percent of the state budget 20 years ago, for example, but in 1979 it was more than 40 percent. Half of this money is spent to build, refine, and stockpile nuclear weapons.

Following its policy of modernizing the army, the Chinese military-political leadership attaches special importance to refining and intensifying ideological conditioning of personnel. The touchstone of dedication to Maoism has become anti-Sovietism. The Soviet Union is depicted not only as the "most dangerous" enemy, but as in fact the only enemy of China.

Military industry is an object of special concern to the Beijing leaders. Several hundred enterprises produce all types of modern conventional arms as well as nuclear missiles. The book says that China has quite highly developed tank and artillery industry, and shipbuilding and aircraft building have advanced significantly in recent years. But special significance is attached to nuclear missiles. The Chinese are devoting considerable attention to space equipment for military purposes. In 1980 China launched 10 artificial earth satellites. The PRC is conducting intensive tests of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere and tests of multistage ballistic missiles. The country is accelerating work to build an intercontinental missile. It has built a (diesel) submarine that carries several missiles. A submarine with an atomic reactor is undergoing testing. Already today, Western experts estimate, China has about 500 nuclear warheads of various sizes, from 20 kilotons to four megatons. They have also built modern means of delivering the warheads to the target: bombers and missiles with ranges of up to 3,000-4,000 kilometers.

The technology, weapons samples, and technical documents being received from certain capitalist countries play a significant part in all this. This is understandable, of course. After all, the malicious anti-Soviet line taken by the leaders of the PRC and CPC elicits the most favorable responses from the reactionary forces, bosses of the military industrial complex, revanchistes, and anticommunists of all stripes. The section of the book entitled "Joining Up with World Capitalism" shows with numerous facts and examples that the Beijing leadership is striving to draw even closer to the most reactionary imperialist circles in its relations with the capitalist countries. It is emphasized here that Beijing is pursuing its rapprochement with the West not on the basis of social similarity, but from thoroughly selfish, nationalistic, hegemonistic calculations.

The author of the book leads the reader to the general conclusion that Maoist militarism is dangerous to the cause of world peace, and if it does not meet political and ideological resistance will "feed" the capitalist monopolies and the day may come when the shadow of thermonuclear war over our planet becomes a reality.

Until Beijing changes its position the communist parties of the countries of the socialist community will continue to wage a struggle against Maoism, a principled, implacable struggle. As for the USSR, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, we will resist the provocative policy of the Maoists and defend the interests of the socialist community and the world communist movement.

The book "Maoism — A Threat to Peace" is intended for a broad range of readers. It will be a useful aid to regularly employed and volunteer propagandists and agitators in their work to instill high political vigilance in the men of the army and navy.

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MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AND GENERAL STAFF

'ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE' TABLE OF CONTENTS APRIL 1981

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[Please note that items marked with an asterisk indicate full-text translation is published in this JPRS report; publication of excerpted translation is indicated with a double asterisk; publication of full-text translation published in an earlier JPRS report is indicated with a triple asterisk.]

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## ARMED FORCES

### TROOP INDOCTRINATION: PERFORMING COMBAT ALERT DUTIES

Moscow AGITATOR ARMIY I FLOTA in Russian No 11, Jun 81 (signed to press 27 May 81)  
pp 19-22

[Article by Col. M. Men'shov: "Perform Combat Alert Duty in an Exemplary Manner"\*)]

[Text] It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that the main thrust of party and state foreign policy activity has been and remains the campaign to lessen the danger of war and restrain the arms race. No task today on the international level is more important for our party, our people, and indeed for all the world's peoples, than defending the peace.

But against the peace-loving policy of our country the aggressive forces of imperialism pit the policy of the arms race, aggravation of international tensions, and a return to "cold war." With the connivance of the leaders in Beijing militant circles in the United States and other countries are creating menacing areas of military danger. They are attempting to upset the military equilibrium that has become established in the world, to tip it in their favor, and have adopted a policy of provocations against the socialist and independent countries.

All these things make the current international situation exceptionally complex and contradictory. As long as imperialism exists, we cannot count on the threat of war to be eliminated. That is why the CPSU and the Soviet Government are forced to be concerned constantly about building up the defensive might of the country, improving the Armed Forces by every means, and raising their combat readiness.

Combat readiness focuses, so to speak, or concentrates the enormous efforts and material expenditures of the people to equip the army and navy with all necessary means, the consciousness, training, and discipline of the men, and the skill of the commanders in controlling men and equipment. Combat readiness is the crown of military skill in peacetime and the guarantee of victory in war.

What is combat readiness? It is that condition of the Armed Forces in which they can, at any moment and under the most difficult conditions, repulse or stop a surprise attack by an aggressor, no matter where it may originate, deliver devastating strikes against him, and thus create favorable conditions for the successful waging and victorious conclusion of a just war.

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\* This article is recommended for use during preparation for political studies on the topic: "To Exemplarily Carry Out the Tasks of Operational Readiness, Distant Naval Cruises and Performance of Guard and Duty-Watch Service."

At the 26th party congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, describing our Armed Forces, observed that their combat potential is a strong combination of excellent technical equipment, military skill, and indestructible morale. The ranks of the defenders of our country today include the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They have not endured the harsh trials that were the lot of our fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And every time the interests of our country's security and defending peace demand, when the victims of aggression need help, Soviet fighting men stand before the world as unselfish and courageous patriots and internationalists, ready to surmount any difficulties. On behalf of the party Central Committee Leonid Il'ich expressed confidence that the glorious defenders of our native land will continue in the future to reliably guard the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people.

The high praise of our Armed Forces given by the party congress, the trust shown by it, and the missions given to the armed forces all obligate Soviet fighting men to constantly maintain combat readiness and vigilance at the highest level. The personnel of each military unit and ship must be in that state of readiness that precludes any possibility of the aggressor catching us by surprise. They must be ready every day, every hour, and every minute.

The time factor is becoming very important in maintaining constant high combat readiness. In connection with the increased capacities for delivering missile strikes of enormous power today the question of immediately inflicting decisive retaliatory blows on the enemy has become extremely critical. The time in question is measured in minutes and even seconds. It is defined in the combat standards; strict and precise compliance with these standards is an immutable law of life of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Constant high combat readiness is the law of each fighting man in the army and navy, wherever he may be. All this demands that soldiers and seamen increase their personal sense of responsibility for the defense of our country. This lofty responsibility is assigned to the servicemen by the Constitution of the USSR, the military oath, and the military regulations. "It is the duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people," the Basic Law states, "to reliably defend our socialist fatherland and to be in constant combat readiness to guarantee the immediate repulsion of any aggressor."

The experience of leading units and ships shows that they have higher combat readiness where each fighting man has enjoyed greater success in combat and political training, discipline, and performance of duties. This requires that soldiers and seamen exert their full effort to perform all missions in the field, on the tank grounds, at the range, in the air, and at sea. These are excellent places to polish combat skills and practice the combat standards.

High combat readiness is inseparably linked to constantly raising the vigilance of each soldier and seaman. It finds expression in the concrete jobs of servicemen and their conscientious attitude toward performance of their service duties.

High vigilance is an inalienable moral-political quality of Soviet fighting men. It is based on the political maturity of our personnel, their ideological

conviction, class self-consciousness, and deep understanding of their responsibility for defending the achievements of socialism. The vigilance of the fighting men manifests itself in a correct orientation in the international situation and the ability to recognize, expose, and thwart enemy plots.

High combat readiness and vigilance are important for all the fighting men of the army and navy. But they are particularly essential for personnel standing combat alert duty, serving on long naval cruises, and performing the missions of guard and watch duty.

Combat alert duty is one of the most important forms of insuring constant combat readiness. It means performance of a combat mission related to protecting and defending the frontiers of our Soviet land and defending its state interests. The fighting men who stand combat alert duty are in reality the first echelon, expected to go into action against the enemy at any moment if he attempts to attack our Soviet land by surprise. It is important that every soldier going on combat alert duty be profoundly aware of the state significance of the missions he is given, understand his personal responsibility for irreproachable work, and be ready at any time for immediate action in a combat situation.

During combat alert duty the men are using the same equipment and operating procedures as used in an actual combat situation. After all, they frequently must deal with real targets, and in such a situation you cannot get by without high vigilance and constant combat readiness.

Combat alert duty is, at the same time, a test of the physiological and physical conditioning of the men. For example, observing targets and identifying them by characteristic features demands well-developed visual and aural perception, outstanding memory, logical thinking, and skillful use of very intricate equipment. Therefore, each fighting man going on combat alert duty must have a solid knowledge of the documents which define the rules of his job and perform his duties irreproachably as a member of the duty shift, team, crew, command post, control post, or guidance post.

In view of the special importance and state significance of combat alert duty for defense of the country, Soviet laws stipulate that violation of its rules is a military crime for which one is criminally liable.

High demands are also made of personnel on long sea cruises. They have now become an important and frequent job for Soviet seamen. During ocean cruises the seamen and petty officers undergo the toughest testing of the maturity of their skills and their readiness to win victory in contemporary battle against a powerful and well trained enemy. At the same time the ocean and long cruises provide a good education for seamen. They teach them to work in a situation that maximally approximates that of combat and to use the weapons effectively. The experience develops their steadfastness, endurance, and courage.

Long sea cruises demand that ship personnel perform a number of missions in an entirely different way than was the case earlier when cruises were short and limited to coastal regions, when they were not such a critical matter. The men



must service their equipment and replenish supplies on the high sea, far from base, in the most varied weather and climatic conditions. Numerous cruises by ships, sometimes in the immediate vicinity of ships and aircraft of countries that belong to aggressive blocs, demand constant combat readiness by personnel and an ability to use the full potential of the weapons and equipment in the most complex situation. The battle against the elements, the limited information received on board, the closeness of living conditions, and the lack of communication among men at battle posts and on different shifts are factors that greatly increase the physical and psychological strains on personnel. Stalwart efforts are required to overcome the difficulties of extended cruise life.

Such conditions as the working reliability of the machinery, the training of personnel, their moral-political and psychological traits, and discipline are determining factors in successful performance of the missions of a long cruise.

During long sea cruises seamen and petty officers must perform a whole range of complex and important missions to remain in constant and high combat readiness for many months. This can only be done by relying on one's own efforts, knowledge, ability, and experience, no matter how complex and dangerous the situation may be. All this requires that the seamen have solid, thorough knowledge and skills and that they respect the machinery. This means constant, extremely careful, and attentive maintenance, punctual compliance with instructions and manuals, and keeping to parameters that insure not just normal, but flawless work by instruments, mechanisms and systems, in a precise manner with no "slack."

Navy men on long cruises need high vigilance on watch and precise performance of their duties as much as they need air. Timely and accurate reception of all orders and instructions from senior commanders and officers, a prerequisite for performance of combat missions, depends on the vigilance of the radio telegraph operator. The sonarman is the eyes and ears of the ship. Prompt detection of the enemy and delivery of a strike against him depends on the vigilance and skill of the sonarman. The radar operators are expected to detect surface and airborne enemy targets promptly; a slackening of their vigilance may lead not only to failure to perform the combat mission, but to destruction of the ship itself. Carelessness on watch by specialists in the engineering department of the ship may have the most unfortunate consequences.

The greeting of the USSR Armed Forces delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress on behalf of army and navy personnel stated that Soviet fighting men are aware of the full complexity of the contemporary international situation. "But let our enemies know," the message stressed, "that the mighty weapons which our country has entrusted to us are in reliable and skillful hands. The troops of our missile and motorized rifle units, the tank and artillery troops, and our airmen and seamen are complete masters of their first-class equipment. They are constantly studying how to act in the most complex combat situations and are ready to deal a devastating rebuff to any aggressor."

The Communist Party and the Soviet people may be confident that our armed defenders are always on guard.

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## CIVIL DEFENSE

### CIVIL DEFENSE: TRAINING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

#### Training Shortcomings Noted

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 81 (signed to press 9 Mar 81) pp 8-9

[Article by Col A. Zaytsev: "Put What Is New and Advanced into Practice"]

[Text] In the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, the requirement stands out: to ensure the timely generalization and systematic propagation of leading experience. This also pertains in full measure to all civil defense [CD] staffs and services. They are required to study attentively and to propagate everything that is new and advanced, especially the wealth of experience of combined installation exercises.

The implementation of this promising form of instruction ensures a rise in the quality of the training of the population and installations of the national economy for defense against weapons of mass destruction and provides the opportunity for a practical check of the reliability and reality of civil defense measures. Each exercise supplements knowledge and improves the practical abilities of CD chiefs, supervisory and command personnel, and the labor collectives.

Naturally, substantial shortcomings were permitted at first, when there was no required experience in the preparation and conduct of such exercises. In particular, a simplified situation was often created, the periods for the exercises were reduced, and the available training-material bases, especially training grounds, were not completely used. Far from all workers and employees of the installation worked out actions on CD warning signals. The stay in shelters bore a brief nature and people were left to their own devices. When conducting rescue work the formations gathered on small sectors, many had nothing to do because of the small volume of work, and this created an erroneous impression of the scales and nature of the work which they might encounter in a real stricken area. With actions in zones of radioactive contamination, primarily gas masks were used to protect the respiratory organs from radioactive dust while a respirator was especially designated for this. Conditions for radiation protection were worked out very seldom.

The experience in the preparation and conduct of combined installation exercises taught us much. We cannot permit any more of these mistakes. The civil defense personnel of installations of the national economy and CD staffs and courses collect everything new and advanced by crumbs and introduce it into practice. For example, at the Kherson ship-repair and dockyard facility imeni Komintern all training was organized so as to conduct preparations for a new exercise with consideration of



past mistakes and failures. First, all supervisory and command personnel underwent instruction on CD courses. At the plant itself, they began to devote more attention to working out correct and clear actions of workers and employees on CD warning signals. Now, each one knows which route to take to go to the shelter. They know the size of their gas masks and the place where they are stored, and they work in them on their production sectors. And really, preparation for an exercise began three months ahead of time rather than one.

The scales of the "stricken areas" were increased significantly and, consequently, also the volumes of work, and the non-militarized formations operate on a broad front and do not elbow one another, as formerly, on a "spot." The variety of equipment is used more effectively and the rate of rescue work increased significantly. A schedule for the conduct of the lesson was worked out along with a detailed plan. It permits the leader to follow the course of all actions and to see who is doing what.

It is vexing, of course, that up to now we encounter cases of unreasoned planning of combined installation exercises, as occurred at L'gov station, Kurskaya oblast. Preparation was hasty and documents were worked out superficially and incompletely. The plan for the exercise did not reflect stages and training problems. Everything bore too general a nature. No practical work was conducted. Despite the fact that this is one of the big installations, neither the rayon CD staff nor courses gave it proper assistance. But you see, it was necessary to assign to the installation a master of production instruction who would study it well, learn the specifics of production activity and the special features of protective measures, and help to plan and prepare the exercise better.

As practice confirms, we cannot raise the quality of exercises, introduce what is new, and use the experience of other facilities without the good preliminary training of the umpires. This is why the leaders of installations and their CD staffs began to select umpires more seriously from among officials who had gone through training at CD courses. This is why CD courses and staffs began to conduct additional lessons and briefings with the umpires and to game not only individual elements, but also the entire exercise. In the course of their training the umpires often make business-like suggestions and thereby force adjustments in the exercise plan. As a result, the level of the exercise's direction is raised.

It is pleasing to note that the quality of conducting combined exercises at agricultural installations and in educational institutions improved. And here they began to combine defense, production, and training tasks more objectively. Thus, in a number of places a tactical situation was created during the exercise which permitted conducting work on the repair of agricultural equipment, the development of communication means, and equipping control posts. Animal premises were hermetically sealed and work was conducted on the protection of fodder.

Many city installations began to conduct their combined exercises simultaneously and in accordance with a common concept with the installations located on rural terrain. Unquestionably, it is more difficult to prepare such exercises. But, in return, all problems envisioned by the CD plan of the installation are worked out with great value.

Many leaders are now convinced that only on combined installation exercises can problems in increasing the stability of the enterprise be worked out successfully since the optimum conditions are created here. Thus, at the Timashevskaya poultry plant in Kuybyshevskaya oblast engineering and technical measures on the autonomous provision of production with compressed air, electric power, and water were accomplished in full measure during an exercise. The operation of the boiler room was switched to liquid fuel in case the centralized gas supply was cut off. The necessary reserves of fuels and lubricants were created.

In the city of Vladimir, at the local TETs the combined exercise coincided with repair work. And this was skillfully tied in with the concept and plan for practical operations of the formations. In addition, in the course of the exercises reservoirs were banked with fuels and lubricants, some wooden structural elements were replaced by metal ones, and highly inflammable elements were processed with a special solution.

Experience also suggested something else. It is not always possible to conduct a lesson in a quality manner and to work out the entire complex of measures independently at small installations. For material and technical capabilities are limited there and supervisory and command personnel are more poorly trained. Therefore, we also began to conduct combined exercises with a group of installations.

They are being conducted successfully and provide good results where the groups of small enterprises are not selected mechanically, but in accordance with the production or territorial principle. Of course it is not simple to do this. Difficult and painstaking work of CD staffs of cities and rayons in studying the nature of the installations, their production, economic, and other ties, and their territorial disposition is required.

For exercises in accordance with the production principle, groups are created from installations which are subordinate to the same ministry, city committee, department, or association and are located within the limits of one city or rayon. Such an approach found rather wide dissemination and provided good practical results, especially at kindred enterprises of the food, light, and fish industry, public dining facilities, and domestic servicing.

The territorial principle consists of the fact that installations are selected for the exercise which are located in the immediate proximity regardless of their departmental affiliation and production ties. Sometimes all small installations are joined to a large one, and in other cases a group of small installations is simply formed. It is better, perhaps, to group those small enterprises whose formations, in accordance with the CD plan of the city or rayon, are to conduct rescue operations on the same sector. In particular, this is being done successfully in the city of Kokhtla-Yarve of the Estonian SSR.

Practice has confirmed the correctness of the principle for conducting command-post exercises for supervisory personnel and special tactical exercises of formations jointly with all installations which are part of the group and under the control of a leader appointed by the higher CD chief. And all other training measures at these installations are planned so that they are conducted at approximately the same time.

Attention is merited by the combined exercises with all installations located on the territory of rural soviets. The entire population which resides within the limits of the soviet takes a practical part in such exercises. In the course of them a large volume of useful work is usually accomplished in the protection of the population, animals, and agricultural produce and improving the working stability of the kolkhozes (sovkhozes). The leaders of these exercises, as a rule, are the chairmen of the rural soviets and, sometimes, the chairmen of the rayispolkoms or their deputies.

Well trained supervisory and command personnel are needed for such exercises. For the present, this category does not yet have sufficient experience. And frequently, therefore, the entire preparation for the exercise is shifted to the shoulders of the masters of production instruction of the CD courses. They work out all documentation and prepare the exercise participants and material base while the local leaders, chiefs of services, and formation commanders are out of the picture. This is incorrect. Of course, the courses should render methodological assistance to the leaders of the local soviets and teach them. But not replace them. Otherwise, the CD chiefs of the soviets will not receive practical experience at all.

Shortcomings in the preparation and conduct of combined exercises with installations on the territory of rural soviets also consist of the fact that the non-militarized formations of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are rarely involved in the conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction work at city installations and work out cooperation with their formations poorly.

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#### New Training Film Described

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 81 (signed to press 9 Mar 81) p 15

[Article by F. Malanichev: "A New Film"]

[Text] At the end of last year, the motion picture studio "Tsentrnauchfil'm" [Central Scientific Film] released a new color film consisting of five parts: "Civil Defense--a National Matter." In it the producer, A. Stapan, and the cameraman, V. Ivanov, managed to show the dynamics of the entire complex of basic CD [civil defense] measures.

The first part reflects the tireless activity of the CPSU and the Soviet government which is directed toward ensuring a strong peace. The film leads the viewer to the conclusion concerning the necessity to strengthen the country's defensive capability and improve civil defense.

The second part provides a broad panorama of the heroic work of the MPVO [local air defense] of Moscow, Leningrad, Volgograd, and others of our cities in the period of the Great Patriotic War. Documentary frames show that thanks to the bravery and valor of the fighters and formation commanders, their timely training, and the active participation of all rear area workers in all MPVO measures, the reliable defense of the population and installations in the zone near the front was attained.



The third and fourth parts of the film reflect problems in the defense of the population and increasing the work stability of installations of the national economy. In providing an expanded characterization of the means for collective and individual protection, at the same time the film, using the example of a modern city which has been built with consideration of CD requirements, shows how the construction of residential tracts, industrial installations, and various transportation and supply bases should be conducted.

Extremely instructive were scenes of actual operations of units and non-military formations in extinguishing fires in peat bogs near Moscow and forest fires in the taiga and rescue and emergency reconstruction work in Tashkent after an earthquake.

The fifth part was devoted to questions of conducting a combined installation exercise. A number of valuable recommendations for exercise leaders are given on the organization of the cooperation of military subunits and non-military formations and the effective use of men and equipment when conducting SNAVR [rescue and emergency reconstruction work].

Unquestionably, the film as a whole will help the viewer to have a deeper understanding of the nature and content of the basic civil defense tasks and to realize his participation in its measures.

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#### Better Training for Exercise Leaders

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 81 (signed to press 9 Apr 81) pp 22-23

[Article by S. Bystritskiy: "A Barrier to Conventionalities"]

[Text] Practice shows that the best organized combined installation exercises with the highest results take place at installations where leaders and command personnel are well trained, civil defense is constantly improved, and the practical ability of the formations is raised.

For example, we can note the combined exercise of the instrument-building plant in the city of Ivano-Frankovsk. The civil defense [CD] chief of this installation, S. Reus, showed a profound knowledge of civil defense problems as the exercise leader and displayed high personal organization and demandingness. In the conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction work, he directly led the commitment of the formations to an area stricken with combined damage, followed their actions attentively and, when required, executed the maneuver of men and equipment. Here, continuous communication with commanders directly in the stricken area was maintained by telephone, radio, loudspeakers, messengers, and other means.

It should be said that well-trained assistant exercise leaders and umpires influenced the actions of the formations in good time, achieving the correct and complete accomplishment of the assigned missions. The well thought out simulation of a stricken area stimulated all exercise participants to active operations. And here the credit belongs not only to the leader, but also to his assistants, umpires, formation commanders, and the personnel subordinate to them.

So, as a result of the labor collective's common efforts, the impression of a real stricken area was created with the necessary, even if relatively short, physical and moral loads.

It is pleasing that there are more and more such exercises with each passing year. Unfortunately, however, there are also other examples. On some exercises, everything is reduced to creating noise and visual effects. Fires are simulated, densely screening the work installations with smoke; appearing in the smoke for a moment, the people run. And they pay absolutely no attention to the fact that engineering and fire machinery and motor transport are accumulating on roads and approach routes. Scouts go from shop to shop in a crowd and the rescue workers, not having received a specific mission, rush about in search of work or designate actions (but do not act!) on opening buried shelters and the search for and digging out of victims.

Cases were also noted where the rescue team, at full strength, transported only three victims to the assembly point (Forestry Engineering Institute in the city of L'vov) on stretchers. Naturally, such exercises engender a sceptical attitude and a lack of confidence in the reliability of civil defense protective measures and deserve condemnation.

It is not difficult to notice a number of omissions which reduce the quality of instruction. For the basic requirement--to teach how to operate under conditions close to real ones--is not always correctly understood and often is reduced to the simulation of a stricken area alone. But simulation can create only a general background and some conditions for the conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction work. For example, radioactive and bacteriological contamination cannot be simulated. Therefore, on exercises a significant role is played by oral (special situations) or other information about the situation. Usually it is made available to the leaders and commanders of the main formations. As a result, conditions are created for their conscious accomplishment of their assigned missions. The annual participation of these categories of command and supervisory personnel in training assemblies, headquarters drills, and command-post exercises permit the maintenance of knowledge and skills at a specific level and constantly raising them.

The corresponding commanders assign missions to the personnel of the formations, but frequently vaguely and incompletely. The conditions under which the formations operate are not always reported, and special situations are rarely issued. Therefore, at times the scout-dosimetrist carries the entire set of individual dosimeters but the men of the formations do not receive them. Thus, an important problem--dosimetric monitoring--is not worked out. It also happens that not receiving data on the radiation level from the umpires, the scouts cannot report anything to the section commander, and the latter--to the group commander concerning reconnaissance results. Consequently, the CD chief is unable to adopt the correct decision for the conduct of rescue and emergency reconstruction work.

The personnel of the radiation and chemical observation post, just as prescribed for them, conduct visual observation and periodically turn on the radiation reconnaissance instruments. Discovering contamination, the chief of the post reports this to the appropriate senior commander in the best case. The post's work ends with this, it subsequently receives no commands or special situations, and actions under conditions of radioactive or other contamination are not taught. It happened that the scouts were equipped with defective or incomplete instruments and could not even



prepare them for operation. But meanwhile, this can be done successfully if attachments for dosimetric instruments which permit designating specific radiation levels or making working mock-ups of instruments are used.

In the veterinary processing of agricultural animals, at first glance all actions are usually performed correctly since, by themselves, they present no difficulties. Monitoring the completeness of processing with decontamination is also conducted. It is reduced to bringing the head of the probe of the DP-5 instrument up to the animal. It is here that one should ask about the permissible degree of contamination, issue a special situation about instrument readings or radiation levels in the area of the veterinary processing site, and see that each one masters procedures for operating in one case or another.

Practical training is of even greater value if the actions of the trainees are worked out under the conditions of an area with composite damage including contamination by radioactive and toxic agents and bacteriological weapons, thereby requiring observance of accident-prevention rules.

We can point out other cases where such conventionalities lead to a situation where the personnel of the formations accomplish tasks mechanically and without knowledge of the situation, and they even put on the gas masks or respirators without conforming to the situation, but only because the umpire requires it.

Many exercise leaders and their deputies and umpires understand the significance of information (special situations) for all trainees and use this procedure widely. It is recalled that at a combined installation exercise on the "Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy" sovkhos in Moskovskaya oblast the situation was brought to the attention of each trainee on all stages. Talks were held with people in busses on the way to the work area and in antiradiation shelters during the accomplishment of individual tasks. The situation was constantly reported while the exercise was under way and how to behave at a given time was explained. Lessons were conducted with members of the evacuation reception point with successive critique of the work procedure. Each umpire achieved conscious actions from the trainees and the exercise proceeded successfully.

Let us take a larger category--workers and employees who are not included as part of non-military formations. It is known that they participate in exercises only periodically. On these exercises they work out individual practical problems during a short period of time against a general tactical background. Let us see what should be done on the signal "Air alert." The workers, accomplishing the actions envisaged by the enterprise's (shop's) special instructions, move to the shelter and stay in it until receipt of the next signal--"Air alert all clear." Most often, in this case the trainees are left to their own devices. They are not informed of the situation, and main attention here is devoted to the observance of order. This picture is observed with actions on the signals "Radiation danger" and "Chemical alert."

Of course, at this time it will be correct to explain to the people why they took cover, how long they must remain in the shelter or antiradiation cover, and on what command they can leave it. Whether protective equipment was taken and whether they are able to use it and the first aid kit (AI) should be checked. This time can be used to conduct lessons and, especially, to work out standards in the defense against weapons of mass destruction. For example, after issuing a special situation that the

shelter is damaged and the exits are blocked, it is expedient to work out standard No 8, "Exiting through the emergency manhole by those who have taken cover in a shelter." When the protective shelter has a large capacity, it is recommended that the trainees' actions be shown in one or two training groups. If an area of composite damage is simulated at an installation (in the area for conducting SNAVR [rescue and emergency reconstruction work]), it is better to lead people from the shelter in clothing which has been adapted for protection against radioactive and toxic agents with the observance of safety rules. There are many possibilities in working out other standards, too, but this should be thought about ahead of time, when preparing for the exercise.

This approach should be considered as a method for raising time use effectiveness in training workers and employees and the entire population in the course of combined installation exercises. Here, the main role belongs to the deputy exercise directors and also, unquestionably, to the training group leaders who conduct practical lessons in accordance with the program for the general mandatory minimum of knowledge. They should set up a reliable barrier to conventionalities.

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#### Improvement of Non-Military Formations

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by L. Bachilo, BSSR deputy minister of motor transport: "Practice--the Basis of Success"]

[Text] The interests of the further development of civil defense [CD] require constant improvement of non-military formations. The basic directions in their training are defined in the instructions and requirements of the USSR Chief of Civil Defense. The chief one of these requirements is a further rise in civil defense readiness for protection of the population and the national economy of the country against contemporary means of destruction in case of war. Here, most important significance is had by the effectiveness and quality of all measures being conducted.

A significant place in the accomplishment of CD missions is allotted to the accomplishment of various types of shipments which the non-military formations of the motor transport service must accomplish. The matter's success depends greatly on the quality of training of these detachments. Responsibility for their training belongs to the civil defense chief of the installation on whose base it is created. He, together with the CD staff, organizes and supports training measures with everything necessary and he also constantly monitors the timely and quality conduct of lessons and exercises.

The training program for non-military formations envisions planned lessons. They provide the absolute minimum of knowledge on defense against weapons of mass destruction. The training of non-military formations concludes with the conduct of special-tactical exercises in the course of which practical skills of command personnel in controlling the formation are improved. In addition, subunit readiness for the accomplishment of missions facing them is checked on tactical and special exercises.

Experience in the conduct of exercises with non-military formations of the motor transport service of the Minsk City Administration for Cargo Motor Transport, where the chief of the motor transport service is V. Aparin, deserves dissemination. In this administration, the majority of the CD installation chiefs have mastered well the fact that the deep and comprehensive preparation of the contemplated measure is necessary first of all. The quality of its conduct depends on this. Exercises conducted in the motor transport facility where the installation CD is headed by A. A. Agafonenko serves as an example of such training.

It is known that the basic formation of the motor vehicle service's CD is the vehicle column; therefore, the problem of accomplishing motor shipments with the crossing of sectors of contamination is worked out on the exercise. Prior to its start, important work was accomplished in the motor facility on drawing up the plan, training problems and the order for working them out were defined, and organizational instructions which defined the conditions for preparation for the exercises were brought to the attention of the motor transport facility in a separate order while the approximate time for their conduct was reported.

In the course of preparations, the formation's plans, notification methods, and places for the assembly of the vehicle column's personnel were refined. Two lessons were conducted with the participants on the practical use of individual protective equipment and actions on civil defense signals, and special drills were also conducted with the drivers on preparation for shipments and practical lessons were conducted on decontamination of the vehicle using the DK-4 and IDK-1 kits.

All work on preparing the vehicle column for the exercises was directed by its chief, the experienced vehicle operator L. M. Korzun. He was given substantial assistance by detachment chief N. Yu. Gribok and senior detachment mechanic V. I. Moskalev.

The exercise was begun prior to the start of the work day with the notification and assembly of the personnel in accordance with the plan which had been worked out. Despite the difficult situation, the assembly of the vehicle column's personnel was conducted successfully.

The drivers received all the prescribed equipment and individual means of protection. First to cope with their tasks were drivers of the vehicle column A. S. Voytkovich, V. I. Samusenko, I. A. Makovetskiy, Ye. I. Artishchevskiy, and R. S. Korobchuk. After the conduct of an inspection in the ranks, the CD chief of the vehicle column received the trip tickets for each vehicle and the order for the shipment. Sizing up the overall situation and making an estimate of the situation, in turn he assigned the mission to section commanders in which he indicated: general information on the situation, loading and unloading areas, route of movement, time and order for moving out on the route, place of the vehicles in the column, speed of movement and distance between vehicles en route, order of refuelling and repair of the vehicles and feeding the personnel, control and warning signals, destination of the vehicle column, and safety measures. Each driver noted in his notebook the route of movement and the places for loading and unloading.

The column moved out on the route on signal. It soon crossed a sector of "radioactive contamination" and then performed work on decontamination of the vehicles using kits DK-4 and IDK-1. Drivers D. S. Shaybak, V. K. Shatskiy, I. I. Zavin, and I. T. Kholodovich decontaminated their vehicles efficiently. The column arrived at its destination safely.



The entire course of the exercise gave the participants the opportunity for the practical accomplishment of their duties. It demonstrated the reality of the CD plans for the installation which had been worked out.

In the motor transport service, it is very difficult, and more often impossible, to combine exercises on civil defense with the accomplishment of national-economic plans since the drivers' work is connected not only with the vehicle facility, but also with the enterprises of other branches. Therefore, exercises with non-military formations of the motor transport service must be planned for days off from work.

The requirements on civil defense which have been presented can be accomplished only by placing stress on the practical aspect of the matter and on the effectiveness and quality of the exercises conducted with non-military large units.

#### Importance of Training Areas Noted

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by A. Kuznetsov, chief of civil defense courses, Grodnenskaya oblast: "Combine All Forms of Work"]

[Text] In our country, training the population in civil defense is universal and mandatory. The normative documents contain for various categories of people clearly and specifically defined goals, tasks and frequency of instruction, the content and methods for conducting them, and material support for lessons and exercises.

The basic method of instruction consists of practical lessons and, in addition for the personnel of formations, tactical-special exercises. The quality conduct of practical lessons and exercises is unthinkable without the skillful organization of the training process.

The training material base consists of civil defense [CD] training grounds, points, classrooms (offices), corners, auto club, and courses, individual protection equipment, and protective structures.

In recent years, certain experience in the creation and use of such a base in the training process has been accumulated at many facilities of the national economy and CD courses. The training grounds are its basis. They are intended for the practical training of formations' personnel and the conduct of civil defense exercises as well as for working out standards for defense against weapons of mass destruction by workers, kolkhoz farmers, and employees. Such grounds have been functioning for several years in the "Smorgon'silikatobeton" production association and were constructed by workers and employees of the association.

CD training points provide great opportunities for training the population. Such a point is functioning well in Grodno. Displays on various subjects of the training program have been set up in its rooms.

Its chief, N. I. Krysanov, contributed much labor to setting up the training point and organizing the work. The point functions the year around. The record log and book of testimonials can tell much about its work.

A good training point has been created in the "Azot" Grodno production association. It consists of three classrooms. The first one is intended for training the personnel of formations. The second--for training CD leaders and command personnel. The third-- for tactical-special training of formation personnel and the practical instruction of workers and employees. Individual protective equipment of all types, instruments for reconnaissance and dosimetric monitoring, and communication equipment are found here. There are displays on various programs. The working out of CD standards is conducted here. The association's training point permits the conduct of lessons with several training groups simultaneously in accordance with a schedule approved by the association director.

A fair training facility consists of terrain (enterprise) mock-ups which can be used when conducting lessons with CD leaders and command personnel. They are simple to make and can be created at any facility. The necessary situation can be reproduced on them and the procedure and methods for protecting the population, conducting SNAVR [rescue and emergency reconstruction work], and solving other problems can be shown intelligibly and graphically. Skillful work with mock-ups and conventional signs creates an impression of reality, attracts the trainees' attention, and causes their interest in the lessons.

The reasonable combination of all forms of organization and procedures for the conduct of the lessons and their material and technical support in every possible way always lead to the desired results. In considering the training-material base as one of the important elements which contribute to raising the quality of training, we are required constantly to bring it up to date, improve it, maintain it wisely, and use it effectively in the training process.

#### Progress, Problems, Needs Cited

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by L. Sobolevskiy, head of department of administrative organs, Minsk gorkom, Belorussian Communist Party, and Ye. Bludilin, assistant chief of staff, BSSR Civil Defense: "From Positions of High Demandingness"]

[Text] The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, said from the rostrum of the 26th party congress: "We have not achieved and are not achieving military superiority over another country. This is not our policy. But we will not permit the creation of such superiority over us."

In order to accomplish this task successfully, it is necessary to strengthen further the economic might of the state and its armed forces. Moreover, there is one more sphere on which the country's defensive capability greatly depends--the training of the labor collectives and the entire population for civil defense. The importance of this matter was proven in the years of the last war. However well the enemy was equipped with the means of damage and destruction, let us say, during the blockade of Leningrad the plants continued to produce their output and the city continued to live. And this occurred in considerable measure because the collectives of the enterprises were able not only to work under difficult conditions, but also to combat the after-effects of barbarous bombardments and firings and to safeguard the vitality of the city.



If a new war should come to pass which the imperialists are nurturing despite the peaceful initiatives of our party and state which were clearly formulated at the 26th CPSU Congress, even higher demands will rise up before civil defense. It must be properly equipped technically and have specialists who are able to use the equipment effectively under any conditions. Clearly, all this will not be acquired at once in case the enemies of socialism and peace unleash aggression against our country. It is necessary to prepare constantly and in good time.

This is how the majority of the party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and civil defense staffs of the Belorussian capital also proceed. Combined exercises and drills conducted recently at enterprises showed that their collectives and non-military formations are mastering to a sufficiently high degree the means and methods for defense against contemporary weapons and are able to fight effectively for the vitality of production; they display high self-control and moral and physical steadfastness in critical situations. Nevertheless, there still are a number of shortcomings in raising the reliability of civil defense.

At one time the training of non-military formations and other civil defense measures seemed to be in the background in the "Minskzhelezobeton" production association. There were several reasons for this. But the main one was that here the party organization devoted little attention to civil defense. In the party committee, the false impression was formed that apparently such specific work is a matter for the management and the people who are directly responsible for it. But meanwhile, the more specific the work and the less the experience accumulated in it, the greater the need for active party influence and the participation of the communists in the accomplishment of the tasks which arise.

This fact caused concern in the city committee, party, gorispolkom, and the civil defense staff. The question of party influence on the organization of civil defense was brought up for discussion by the bureau of the party gorkom. The chairmen of raykoms, secretaries of party committees, and the leaders of big enterprises of the city who attended the session introduced many suggestions on how to raise the influence and role of party organizations in propagandizing civil defense, training commanders and personnel of non-military formations, improving their engineering and technical equipping, and conducting practical measures. The suggestions were considered when working out specific measures directed toward the solution of the problem.

In particular, it was recommended to the raykoms and party committees that they be concerned that questions of improving civil defense find worthy reflection in the socialist obligations of the labor collectives and when summing up their results. Typical obligations were worked out for workers and technical-engineering personnel. It was recommended to individual workers that they join in the competition to master well the skills for rescue and emergency reconstruction work in stricken areas, the conduct of evacuation measures, the upkeep and maintenance of protective structures, the use of engineering and other equipment under difficult conditions, and so forth.

To stimulate competition in civil defense, a challenge red banner and certificates of honor of the city party committee and the gorispolkom were instituted. Other forms of reward were adopted, including material ones. The broad propagandizing of the leaders' experience was made the duty of the means of mass information, the "Znaniv" [Knowledge] society, and the agitation collectives.

Today, we can say with confidence that these measures provided favorable results. Take, for example, Zavodskoy rayon of the city. Here, an harmonious system for the organization of competition by civil defense tasks has been formed. The party raykom, headed by the first secretary, V. Topisov, delves deeply into the local state of affairs. Special-purpose conferences and listening to secretaries of party committees and chiefs of staffs at bureau sessions entered the work practice of the raykom. Great attention is devoted to summing up the results of the competition between collectives. Here, the gorkom bureau thoroughly analyzes how strictly the accomplishment of civil defense obligations is considered in the overall evaluation of the achievements of enterprises and institutions. A worthy place is occupied by the propagandizing of leading experience and the practical introduction of everything new and progressive.

They proceeded even farther at the Minsk bearing plant. A struggle was initiated here for leading collective of the national economy in civil defense. The bureau of the party raykom recommended to other enterprises that they support this initiative. The new form of competition soon received a broad scope. The collectives of the Minsk motor vehicle plant, the "Mir" production association, motor vehicle combine No 4, and other enterprises and institutions which achieved the title of "leading" became unique schools of leading experience.

City and rayon party committees and Soviets of People's Deputies also influence the practical instruction of labor collectives in civil defense. Not so long ago, an installation command-post exercise with the partial involvement of non-military formations was prepared at the Minsk motor vehicle plant. For the exercise to achieve a great effect, the raykom bureau decided to assist the enterprise party committee. Personnel from the raykom visited the plant and took part in the preparation and conduct of an instructional methods conference which examined the question of political, technical and engineering, and organizational support of the exercise. In many ways, they helped with advice and deed the leaders of shops and departments, public organizations, and non-military formations as well as the secretaries of primary and lower party organizations and propagandists.

The high level of preparation of the exercise which was placed on a party basis made for its results. The command and supervisory personnel adopted well-grounded decisions in a difficult situation. Their subordinates implemented them firmly. The actions of composite detachments under the direction of I. Koplenkov and P. Volchek, the reconnaissance group of A. Kozlenkov, the voluntary aid detachment of L. Kokarenko, and other collectives were deservedly cited. The exercise demonstrated the high readiness of the enterprises for the conduct of evacuation, rescue and emergency reconstruction work, and the organization of production activity under conditions which might arise in wartime. At the same time, the majority of the plant's collectives overaccomplished their production plan.

This and other civil defense measures in the preparation and conduct of which party organs participate prove convincingly that the inclusion of civil defense problems in the plans for party-political and mass work and in the general socialist obligations of the collectives in no way hinder production and indoctrinational work. And in some places they even stimulate them.

In considering civil defense as a component part of the country's overall defensive capability, the Minsk party gorkom, gorispolkom, and leaders and party committees of industrial and other objects of the city are persistently looking for new effective forms and methods.

But it should be said that there are still many unresolved problems. In particular, a single procedure for working out the same tasks is not observed by non-military formations. Competition in specific norms of combat work is not organized everywhere. There still are not enough practical measures directed toward working out clear coordination between formations of different subordinations and purposes. In some places, unjustified simplification and conventionalities are permitted on lessons and exercises.

We see these shortcomings. They were discussed at a recent conference of party, soviet, and economic workers jointly with the city's civil defense leaders. We see one of the main reserves for improving civil defense in further party attention to it and in high demandingness toward each communist and to those who have been entrusted with this important work sector.

#### Nuclear Explosion Exercise

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by WO A. Samoshin, Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District: "In a Stricken Area"]

[Text] During the execution of a march the commander of a mechanized civil defense battalion, Major V. Kamenda, received an order: to conduct rescue and emergency work at an installation on which the "enemy" had launched a "nuclear" strike.

The scouts headed by Senior Lieutenant I. Abdullayev were the first to arrive at the stricken area. They quickly conducted radiation and chemical reconnaissance and determined the degree of destruction of buildings and fire hot spots. The men of the battalion began to work right after this. They extinguished the fires and cleared access roads. Driver-mechanics Privates V. Gridnev and R. Aitov operated especially skillfully.

The senior commander who observed the exercises thanked the battalion personnel.

#### Training in Central Asian Military District

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Maj A. Ladin, Central Asian Military District: "Subduing a Fire"]

[Text] A mock-up of a multistoried building was burning. A civil defense subunit under the command of Lieutenant V. Sedov, which was accomplishing a training exercise on a tactical-special lesson, was to subdue the fire, assist "victims," and, at the same time, support the commitment of non-military formations.



The scouts were the first to begin to work. They accomplished operations in shutting off the gas main and cutting off the electrical networks. The subunit commander received data from them on the most dangerous sectors and on which places of the damaged installation might contain people. It was necessary to give the "victims" first aid.

On Lieutenant Sedov's command, the crew of the fire engine under the command of Sergeant S. Makarov was the first to rush to subdue the fire. Paving a way for themselves with an elastic stream of fire extinguishing mixture, the men penetrated into the premises. They did this coolly. Nor were they frightened by the circumstance that fire which had nearly receded then suddenly cut off their path back. A soldier in protective equipment appeared in the window opening and signalled that there are "victims" on the floor. Lieutenant Sedov immediately gave the command to Privates S. Malunov and M. Savchin to evacuate the "victims."

No less intensive work boiled at this time at another training site where a group of men worked out the task of opening a buried shelter and evacuating the people from it. Using a pneumatic tool, the rescuers provided for the access of air to the premises and then, using a crane and other mechanized equipment, they dug out the buried exits.

This lesson showed convincingly that in the mechanized civil defense battalion the correct course had been set for instilling lofty moral and psychological properties in the personnel in the course of the lessons. Here, each drill is as close as possible to combat conditions.

The constant propagandizing of heroic traditions plays an important role in instilling firm volitional tempering in the personnel. Before a tactical-special lesson, for example, on the initiative of Lieutenant A. Lakhtikov the personnel met with officer A. Makarov who was awarded the Order of the Red Star in peacetime. This officer commanded a bomb disposal platoon for several years. Under his direction, the men disarmed thousands of objects capable of exploding which had remained after the war. The men firmly remembered the examples of heroism and bravery of which the officer spoke. Meetings of this type which are practiced here inspire the men for the exemplary accomplishment of assigned missions.

A battalion staff officer, Major A. Gulin, noted one more feature which favors the instilling of firm volitional tempering in the personnel. This is the constant attention on the part of senior comrades to the development of young officers--recent graduates of military schools. For example, additional drills are conducted with them at training facilities in the course of officer training where they must make decisions in a difficult situation.

In particular, Lieutenant N. Zhokhov conducted a demonstration lesson on accomplishing standards under conditions where the enemy employed weapons of mass destruction. Now, such lessons have become traditional in the battalion. The personnel operate on sectors of destruction and eliminate fires and obstructions. The winning platoon is awarded a pennant.

The battalion is famous for its successes in combat and political training. Here the men's responsibility for the honor of the subunit and the accomplishment of the



obligations is felt. The battalion has retained the Challenge Red Banner of the district's military council for several years in a row. Many officers have stepped upward along the service ladder from this collective. Among them, for example, are Major N. Gavrishevskiy who now himself commands a mechanized civil defense battalion and Captain T. Batyrallyev who was awarded an order and recently received a service promotion. Their example attracts the young officers to the attainment of new heights in combat and political training and to ending the winter training period with an excellent result.

### Training in Georgian SSR

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Col G. Gegenava, deputy chief of civil defense staff, Georgian SSR:  
"In a Combined Manner, With All Means"]

[Text] A mandatory condition for accomplishing all the assignments of the party and the motherland and all our plans is maintaining peace, and this means strengthening the country's defensive capability, in particular, civil defense.

The grandiose social and economic program which was outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress instills in each Soviet person a sense of pride for his socialist fatherland. In a ceremonial situation recently, the Georgian SSR was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the eighth time in a row already. This honored award and high evaluation of the labor efforts of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of the republic in the last five-year plan engender in the heart of each worker the striving to work better and more effectively and to do even more.

And today, when the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party are being studied in all labor collectives and when the workers are preparing to mark ceremonially the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of its Communist Party, it is also worth noting the successes in the republic's civil defense system and the results of the socialist competition of workers' collectives in civil defense.

The collective of the Batumi chemical plant which stepped forth as its initiator pledged to achieve the quality accomplishment of plans for civil defense training, to conduct combined installation exercises in an exemplary manner, and to train all workers, employees, and command and supervisory personnel with grades of "good" and "excellent" in the civil defense program along with the accomplishment of production tasks.

The obligations which the workers' collectives are assuming in civil defense are based on the firm successes of the last training year, the use of such forms of socialist competition as inspection competitions for the best civil defense training of installations in the system of ministries and departments, and on the best training-material base, especially that of the voluntary aid detachments.

At many installations of the national economy party and defense activists, skillfully using all work forms and methods, achieved the quality accomplishment of CD [civil defense] missions. They are, first of all, the industrial enterprises of Leninskiy and Oktyabr'skiy rayons of Tbilisi, the cities of Kutaisi, Batumi, and Chiatura, and Samtredskiy, Dushetskiy, and a number of other rayons of the republic.

Along with combined exercises in which large masses of workers and CD formations take part, civil defense weeks and days have become traditional in the city of Kutaisi, Oktyabr'skiy rayon in Tbilisi, and Signakhskiy and a number of other rayons of the republic.

We have many examples of harmonious joint work of CD staffs and DOSAAF organizations in the conduct of various mass defense and propaganda measures in the city of Tbilisi and Makharadzevskiy and Samtredskiy rayons.

Attention to the accomplishment of civil defense tasks was raised on the part of trade union organizations, in particular at the aviation plant imeni Dmitrov, in the Tbilisi locomotive depot, and at the Batumi chemical plant and Rustavi metallurgical plant. In the current year the trade union organizations are conducting a public review of the state of civil defense at the republic's national economic installations.

In the accomplishment of tasks for the moral-political and psychological training of civil defense forces and the population for actions under conditions of modern war, a significant place has been allotted to propaganda and the mass media. In this plane, we should note the role of the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society and, first of all, of its organizations in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, and a number of rural rayons. Civil defense sections have been created with the society's boards of administration everywhere, groups of lecturers have been selected, and lecture bureaus on civil defense are being organized.

During recent years, considerable experience has been accumulated in the republic in highlighting civil defense questions in the press. Newspapers of the Gudautskiy, Bolnisskiy, and Tetrtskaroy'skiy rayons and plant newspapers of the aviation plant imeni Dmitrov, the metallurgical plant, and Trust No 1 of the city of Rustavi come out in the period of preparation and conduct of combined exercises and other CD measures. The newspaper BZYB' of Gudautskiy rayon proved itself to be a genuine propagandist and organizer of civil defense. The editors of the newspaper TRIALETI of Dmanisskiy rayon organized an unofficial department of civil defense.

Our film, "CD Training Point," received first prize at the third All-Union Review of Amateur and Documentary-Chronicle Films. This success shows the great possibilities of amateur studios. Moreover, at the disposal of state, trade union, and departmental film projectors are films with 57 CD titles which are assembled in the republic's film rental offices. They should be widely used.

Finally, we cannot fail to mention the place of the schools, special educational institutions, and higher educational institutions in the study of civil defense questions by the youth. The increased demands for training school children were examined comprehensively at a republic scientific-practical conference last year where special attention was devoted to work out of the classroom, the conduct of measures

on moral-psychological training and physical tempering, on the development of various military-applied types of sport, work in study groups, the accomplishment of CD standards, and so forth.

Civil defense days in the schools and the participation of schoolchildren in the "Zarnitsa" all-union military-sports game should serve these same goals.

The task consists of raising the effectiveness and quality of all measures being conducted in the new year and ensuring the participation of all workers and the republic's defense activists in them. The accomplishment of urgent civil defense tasks, which are a matter for the entire people, depends on this. This work must be conducted in a combined manner and with all means.

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## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

#### Military-Technical Knowledge

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF CC: Military-Technical Knowledge for the Masses"]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium adopted a decree on the report by USSR DOSAAF CC Deputy Chairman V. Mosyaykin "On the Status and Measures for Further Improvement of the Work of the Society's Primary Organizations in Disseminating Military and Military-Technical Knowledge in Light of Requirements of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress." It was noted that, in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers dated 7 May 1966, the CPSU CC decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" and resolutions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, a majority of primary organizations are successfully disseminating military and military-technical knowledge among the workers. This work is being done jointly with trade unions, the Komsomol, the "Znaniye" Society and other public organizations, by political entities of the Armed Forces, military commissariats, CD staffs and military educational institutions.

Topical evenings devoted to combat equipment, exhibits of the technical creativeness of the youth and of training and sports equipment, and visits by Society members to military units and DOSAAF training organizations have given a good account of themselves. Technical circles have been formed in many primary organizations.

Mastery of military and military-technical knowledge by schoolchildren and all the youth is facilitated by the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military sports games, by tours to places of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people and by classes in patriotic circles.

Meanwhile, some committees still have not taken proper steps for improving the propaganda of military and military-technical knowledge and for raising the role of primary organizations in this important matter. Few discussions, briefings or lectures are held. Qualified specialists, reserve and retired generals and officers, and instructors of military educational institutions are rarely included in propaganda work. The mass media are not being used skillfully everywhere. This includes the press, radio, television and movies. The committees of some primary DOSAAF organizations are not maintaining contact with the "Znaniye" Society and with CD staffs.



DOSAAF committees and training organizations are providing insufficiently serious assistance to schools of general education, secondary specialized training institutions or vocational technical schools in setting up laboratories and collective radio stations and in providing necessary supplies to circles. Sufficient attention still is not being given to the selection and training of circle leaders.

Standing commissions of DOSAAF committees for preparation of the youth for service in the Armed Forces have a weak influence on an improvement of military-technical propaganda.

The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium proposed that central committees of union republics; kray, oblast, city and rayon committees; primary, training and sports organizations; and DOSAAF clubs continue to improve the work of further bettering the propaganda of military and military-technical knowledge and thoroughly explaining to workers, especially the youth, resolutions of the Communist Party and Soviet government on an acceleration of technical progress. Support also should be provided to an extensive demonstration of the achievements of science and technology in the field of military matters.

The conduct of activities for propagandizing military and military-technical knowledge among the populace must be coordinated with the "Znaniye" Society and CD staffs by making wider use of specialists in this work and more effective use of the capabilities of the press, movies, radio, television and other mass media.

There must be a constant expansion of the network of military-technical circles under primary organizations, especially in schools of general education, secondary specialized training institutions and vocational-technical schools.

Planned work must be conducted to further improve the material and technical facility for circle work.

The active participation of defense collectives must be assured in the All-Union Competitive Review of Primary Komsomol and DOSAAF Organizations and the Test of Predraft Age and Draft-Age Youth in Military-Technical Training.

Fuller use must be made of the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games, the All-Union Tour to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Soviet People, and classes in children and youth military-patriotic clubs for propaganda of military and military-technical knowledge.

It is suggested that all committees and heads of DOSAAF training organizations show daily concern for raising the quality and effectiveness of the dissemination of military and military-technical knowledge and use this for vigorous assistance to a strengthening of national defenses and preparation of workers, especially the youth, for defense of the socialist homeland.

## Execution in Chuvashskaya Obkom

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF CC: Bring the Check of Execution to the Level of Modern Demands"]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau heard a report from I. Matyukhin, chairman of Chuvashskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee, on the status of supervision and the check of execution of the USSR DOSAAF CC decrees and its own resolutions. It was noted that in fulfilling demands of the 25th party congress and CPSU CC decrees, the obkom is performing certain work to improve supervision and the check of execution.

At the same time, there are serious deficiencies and omissions in the obkom's work of organizing supervision and the check of execution. A specific system of supervision over the passage and execution of guidance documents and its own decisions has not been arranged.

The level of executive discipline in DOSAAF committees and primary and training organizations remains low.

There are instances where documents coming from the USSR DOSAAF CC are not executed promptly and there is no report about measures taken on them. That happened, for example, with the decree of the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau dated 8 August 1980 entitled "On Tasks of DOSAAF Organizations in Light of Requirements of the CPSU CC Decree 'On the Status of Supervision and Check of Execution in the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry'," which obligated the oblast committee to analyze thoroughly the state of affairs, discuss tasks and outline steps aimed at reinforcing executive discipline. This requirement remained unfulfilled and the decree was not brought to the attention of raykoms and gorkoms. Specific steps also were not taken to fulfill instructions of the USSR DOSAAF CC chairman dated 27 December 1979 on reinforcing political indoctrination work with instructors and masters of DOSAAF schools. A report on this matter did not go to the USSR DOSAAF CC.

The DOSAAF obkom has not arranged effective supervision over fulfillment of its own decisions as well. A decree of the oblast conference on generalizing critical remarks and suggestions expressed at report and election meetings and steps for implementing them remained unfulfilled. A plan for remedying deficiencies uncovered during an inspection of the Cheboksarskiy Rayon committee and primary organizations was only half fulfilled by year's end.

As a result of poor supervision, some requirements and provisions of the Defense Society Bylaws are not being fulfilled or are being violated in a number of rayon, city and primary organizations. The task of turning primary organizations into centers of mass defense work among the populace is being accomplished extremely slowly. The initiative "Work without laggards" has not yet found proper dissemination here. A requirement of the USSR DOSAAF Bylaws on adopting public initiatives into work practice with the broad inclusion of the aktiv is not being fulfilled in a number of defense collectives.

Questions of a further increase in the quality of specialist training for the Armed Forces have not been fully resolved in DOSAAF training organizations of the republic. The training facility is being improved slowly. Labor discipline is low among the permanent party of schools.

The DOSAAF obkom did not achieve the establishment of close job ties with other public organizations. Their capabilities are being poorly used in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth.

These shortcomings are having a negative effect on end results of the work of the Chuvashskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization. It is surrendering its position in the All-Union Socialist Competition from year to year.

In its decree the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau demanded that the obkom take steps to reinforce supervision and the check of execution in conformity with present-day requirements; to analyze regularly the status of supervision, the check of execution and executive discipline in the obkom, raykom, gorkom, and primary and training organizations; to improve the work style of the oblast committee apparatus; and to increase the personal responsibility of officials for promptness in processing documents, for completeness and quality of fulfillment of the requirements contained therein, and for timeliness in submitting objective accounting data, briefings and reports.

The DOSAAF obkom was shown the serious shortcomings and omissions in organizational work of exercising supervision and a check of execution, and in strengthening executive discipline. It was suggested that effective steps be taken to improve indicators in all primary directions of endeavor of republic DOSAAF organizations.

The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau directed the attention of DOSAAF CC's of union republics and of kray and oblast committees to the need for a further reinforcement of supervision and the check of execution of guidance documents of the USSR DOSAAF CC and of their own decisions, and for an increase in the level of executive discipline in light of demands of the CPSU CC.

#### Patriotic Indoctrination

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 18 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Avn I. Kozhedub, Triple Hero SU, member of USSR DOSAAF CC presidium: "Readiness for an Exploit"]

[Text] I often have had occasion to meet schoolchildren and students, draftees and young soldiers. And always the young people ask: "Where does heroism begin? Where are the sources of a military exploit? What is its essence?" Such interest indicates that our youth are full of incessant thirst for bold, heroic deeds and are full of desire to follow the example of the older generations.

But an exploit seems at times to some young people an instantaneous outburst, with the name of the hero remaining forever in its radiance. This is not quite so. As a rule, an exploit is the natural result of a path covered in life until the moment when a person's spiritual and physical forces, courage and talent pour forth in a



superb impulse. But readiness for such an exploit is instilled by the Communist Party and our socialist way of life. The entire atmosphere in which we live generates high thoughts and noble aspirations in Soviet citizens and develops and strengthens a readiness for heroic acts for the sake of the triumph of communism.

A popular song contains the words: "When the country orders one to be a hero, any person among us becomes a hero." They express the main element without which heroism and an exploit are inconceivable--love for the socialist Motherland, full of high ideals and a profound class understanding of the sacred duty of a USSR citizen. Communist ideals are what serve above all as a source of the mass labor and military heroism of Soviet citizens.

It is rightly believed that Soviet military heroism is one of the supreme manifestations of fidelity to the ideals of communism and a strict criterion of moral and political qualities, activeness and social responsibility of our citizens. This heroism was manifested with special force in the stern time of the Great Patriotic War.

There is no person in our country who would not know the legendary heroes of the homeland. Eighteen-year-old Komsomol member Aleksandr Matrosov covered the port of an enemy pillbox with his body. What is this? An act of desperation and fanaticism or a reckless impulse in the heat of battle, as bourgeois scribblers attempt to depict such acts? Of course not. Brought up in a spirit of fiery Soviet patriotism and deeply realizing the sole possibility of performing the combat mission, the youth opted for self-sacrifice.

A fervent, noble feeling of love for the Motherland prompts a person to forget about himself and to place society's interests above his own. But this alone does not exhaust the qualities without which a military exploit is inconceivable. I recall the following incident from frontline life. Once an experienced pilot was not able to perform a combat mission. No, it was not cowardice or faintheartedness that let him down. He simply had taken off in an aircraft with a system for dropping bombs unfamiliar to him. He had not tested himself and had hoped for an off-chance. After penetrating through air defense fire, the pilot helplessly circled above a column of fascist tanks.

This incident is not typical of frontline practice, but it is instructive. It shows that in addition to moral readiness, a knowledge of military affairs, combat equipment and weapons is necessary for successful performance of any mission, let alone for accomplishing an exploit. These qualities were inherent in my countrymen--party members and pilots Maj I. Soldatenko, Capt F. Semenov and many others. Their courage and valor were combined with coolness and calculation. They also taught this to us young ones. To this day I recall the words of squadron commander Capt Semenov that one must not rush into an attack without having understood the situation and, when joining battle, one must not separate from the group. Each sortie for an assignment was a test of combat maturity and a great school. Combat proficiency was honed and the number of victories increased.

That is how it was at the front. But to what extent is combat experience applicable in the days of peacetime training? How justified is the opinion, which unfortunately exists in a certain part of the youth, that at the front the very situation forced one to be a hero, but in peacetime the opportunities for performing exploits are limited? The daily Army and Navy routine convincingly shows that this is not so. There is always place for an exploit in life.



...The aircraft experienced an emergency in the air. Fighter pilot Capt I. Kunitsyn was one on one with a cold, raging sea. For three days he fought the elements and came out the winner. Capt Kunitsyn was awarded the Order of Red Banner for courage, steadfastness and self-composure displayed under difficult conditions. It is gratifying to note that this military pilot's path to the sky began in the Defense Society.

The daily service of soldiers is linked with enormous moral-psychological and physical tension. Motorized riflemen, missilemen and tankers perform service and hone combat proficiency in the sandy deserts, the deep snows, the boundless plains and the mountaintops behind the clouds. The crews of missile-armed aircraft spend many hours in the stratospheric heights. There are the long deployments of navy-men--exercises, firings, watches and practices. And so it is day in and day out, year in and year out. It is not by chance that officers who have devoted their lives to service in the Army and Navy enjoy such enormous respect among us. It is not by chance that many servicemen are decorated with combat awards even in peacetime.

The development of high moral-political qualities, including readiness for an exploit, is a complex and many-sided process. Indoctrinational work with young people, which is conducted long before their call-up for service, in the family, the school and the production collective, is an inalienable part of it. The USSR DOSAAF makes an extensive contribution to this important matter along with the Komsomol, trade union and other public organizations. The Defense Society has abundant opportunities for bringing up the Soviet citizen-patriot.

Young members of the Defense Society have someone they can emulate. Around a thousand pilots who are Heroes of the Soviet Union underwent initial flight training in Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to Defense and the Aviation-Chemical Industry] schools. Here Triple HSU Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin also received a ticket to the sky. My path into aviation also began from here.

Thousands of young boys and girls enter the ranks of the Defense Society and learn in its organizations to master weapons, acquire technical specialties and become conditioned morally and physically. Comrade Brezhnev points out that "today the defenders of the Soviet Motherland must master the art of controlling intercontinental missiles, supersonic aircraft and nuclear-powered submarines, and they must be experts in many other very sophisticated kinds of weapons. Today it is not simply bold, conditioned, muscular lads with a sharp eye and firm hand who are needed, but also engineers and mathematicians who are familiar with the secrets of electronics and cybernetics."

The monthlong campaign of mass defense work dedicated to the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy now going on in the country under the motto "A Worthy Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress!" contributes to an activation of propaganda of Leninist ideas, CPSU documents and USSR Constitution provisions on defense of the socialist homeland, and to an improvement in the entire cause of military-patriotic indoctrination.

In emulating the military valor of older generations and those who today perform difficult military service, DOSAAF members persistently learn military affairs. In preparing to defend the Motherland they sometimes perform deeds connected with heroism. Here is an example.

A difficult situation arose during a training flight. At this moment Komsomol member V. Sapozhnikov, a cadet at the Kaluga DOSAAF Air Club, did not lose his head and emerged from the difficult spot. In the given case boldness and self-control alone were not enough. He had to know precisely what to do. Cadet Sapozhnikov knew this. He had studied the aircraft well, had mastered flying techniques and strictly followed directions. Such people as Sapozhnikov will not shirk difficulties, but will display courage in combat as well.

In addressing future soldiers and defenders of the homeland, I wish to say: "Be ready for an exploit!" Let every day of your training and work become confirmation of the fact that the sons and grandsons of frontlinesmen are true to the heroic traditions of our people and are always ready to perform any order of the Motherland with dignity and honor.

#### Personnel Work

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 1

[Article: "Improve Work With Cadres"]

[Text] Courses for personnel instructors of DOSAAF central committees of union republics and of RSFSR kray and oblast committees were conducted in the USSR DOSAAF CC. Their participants heard briefings by deputy chairmen of the USSR DOSAAF CC Lt Gen V. Mosyaykin entitled "On DOSAAF Committee Steps for Further Improvement of the Work of Selection, Placement and Indoctrination of Cadres in Light of Resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress" and chief of the personnel department of USSR DOSAAF CC K. Solopov entitled "Basic Requirements in the Selection, Placement and Indoctrination of Management Cadres of DOSAAF Committees and Organizations."

The briefing by Lt Gen Mosyaykin noted that the success in fulfilling tasks stemming from resolutions of the 26th party congress and the further improvement in military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work depends on the cadres, on their ideological-political and specialized training, and on their ability to provide a close unity of indoctrination and training with consideration of modern requirements. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, each manager must constantly remember his own high responsibility as well--responsibility to the people whom he has been entrusted to manage and responsibility to the party and nation.

Under the guidance of local party and soviet entities, DOSAAF committees improve their work of selection, placement, training and indoctrination of management cadres from year to year. Some success has been achieved in fulfilling the decree of the 3d Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF CC entitled "On the Status and Steps for Improving Work with Cadres and the Public Aktiv." There are now over 80 percent party and Komsomol members and 70 percent with a higher or secondary education among rayon and city committee chairmen.

There are many specialists with a higher or secondary education and with great pedagogic experience in teaching and indoctrinating the youth holding positions as instructors and masters of production training. As a rule, DOSAAF training organizations are headed by party members.

In recent years a large detachment of young, energetic, promising sports organizers has joined the country's DOSAAF sports organizations.

But there still are many substantial deficiencies in the work of selecting, training and indoctrinating cadres. For example, seven DOSAAF raykom chairmen were replaced in a year in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast. Three rayons have not been able to select candidates for the positions of committee chairmen for a long while. These and similar facts exist in DOSAAF organizations of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and of Kalinskaya, Chitinskaya and certain other oblasts.

In the process of studying the practical work of raykom and gorkom leaders, there must be a timely evaluation of how they rely on the aktiv and how they display initiative and principle in struggling against deficiencies. Generalization of experience in this direction and the exposure and remedying of reasons for deficiencies represent a very important condition for improving job qualities of the Defense Society's rayon level leaders.

It is very important to show constant concern for forming a full-fledged reserve for advancement to management work of DOSAAF committee workers who have displayed good organizational abilities.

The task of improving the qualitative make-up of cadres is being accomplished slowly in DOSAAF training organizations of Kazakh and Tajik SSR's and of Orlovskaya, Tomskaya, Orenburgskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts.

The facts indicate that many DOSAAF committees do not devote proper attention to the qualitative and complete staffing of sports cadres. For example, sports organizations of Vitebskaya Oblast are at 60 percent strength, those of Minskaya Oblast are at 66 percent and of Grodnenskaya Oblast at 68 percent strength.

What kind of training quality can we speak of in the Bezmein Technical Sports Club of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast when classes were conducted with motorcyclists by manager A. Charyyev, who does not have a motorcycle operator's license?

A most important condition for achieving new success in working with personnel is the mastery by managers at all levels of the abundance of ideas and experience concentrated in materials of the 26th party congress, and a combination of execution and initiative, efficiency and a critical attitude toward deficiencies.

The training and additional training of management cadres is intended to contribute to the establishment of this work style. A well-developed network of permanently functioning zonal courses has been set up in DOSAAF. The indifferent attitude of certain committee heads toward staffing the courses causes concern. DOSAAF central committees of Tajikistan, Turkmenia and Kirghizia and the oblast committees of Udmurt ASSR and Kemerovskaya, Kalininskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts deserve reproach in this regard.

Work with cadres is extremely many-sided and responsible. The main element in instructors' work is active cooperation with committee heads in following Leninist principles of cadre selection, a display of party principle and objectivity, and strict observance of requirements of the CPSU CC and Soviet government and directive instructions on working with personnel.



Participating in a discussion of the briefings were Zh. Sherkevich (Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC), L. Muromtseva (Uzbek SSR DOSAAF CC), T. Ayrapetyan (Armenian SSR DOSAAF CC), I. Bubnov (Belorussian SSR DOSAAF CC), V. Sereda (Kemerovskaya Oblast Committee), M. Nikishina (Kaluga Technical Aviation School of DOSAAF) and others. They exchanged experience and expressed suggestions aimed at improving work methods.

Course participants heard a number of lectures and instructional briefings.

#### Check of Execution

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of USSR DOSAAF CC: "Check Execution"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress is the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges made by city and village toilers for the current year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Honorably keep the word given to the party and people! The work of the country's Defense Society collectives who together with all the Soviet people are implementing party plans today are imbued with this noble desire.

Executive discipline under which a plan becomes an immutable law and a pledge made is subject to unconditional fulfillment now acquires special significance.

But it is well known that the accomplishment of any task large or small requires daily, painstaking work with people. Back in the first years of Soviet authority V. I. Lenin pointed out that it is the practicality and efficiency of organizational work that must be set as the most important task. He considered the key and heart of this work to be a well arranged check of execution of the decisions being made.

Speaking at the final session of the 26th party congress, CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev mentioned that the fulfillment and implementation into practical affairs of all fundamental and at the same time concrete guidelines approved by the congress for the future was being placed at the center of our efforts. Required for this above all is a high sense of responsibility, firm and genuinely communist conscientious discipline, a flight of thought, a steadfast search and support of new things, and constant initiative everywhere and in everything.

Daily precise and effective supervision is the powerful lever by which we can achieve successful accomplishment of tasks facing the Defense Society and of all current problems of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work. An effective check of execution will be arranged and there will be discipline and personal responsibility by workers for an assigned job.

The special value of precisely organized check of execution lies specifically in its purposefulness, continuity and concreteness. Extensive publicity of the results of inspections as well as of steps taken toward those distinguished by a lack of execution is of great importance for its effectiveness.



It is apropos also to note here that the effectiveness of a check of execution depends to a significant extent on what decision was made by a particular DOSAAF committee. If it does not reflect all the complexity of the problem and bears a general or, as they say, streamlined character, then naturally it is difficult and at times even impossible to determine how it is being fulfilled. And the important thing is that there is no one of whom to demand an accounting for anything if the resolution has not named specific performers.

The arsenal of means of supervision is inexhaustible. It includes integrated inspections with assistance rendered on the spot, regular accounts of lower organizations to superior organizations, and the systematic hearings of the heads of primary, training and sports organizations at sessions of DOSAAF committee presidiums. Also justifying itself is a careful analysis of information and critical remarks made at meetings, conferences and plenums as well as a study and careful analysis of press articles and of letters and complaints coming to committees.

What appear to be commonplace incidents quite often are encountered in the life of our Defense Society. The oblast defense committee inspects a city or rayon organization, uncovers shortcomings and seeks to remedy them. It is a seemingly simple format: Deficiencies revealed and steps taken. But here is what draws attention: All steps taken after the inspection should have been carried out long before the inspection. The fact is that there were all instructions, decrees and even repeated reminders on this score in the form of telephone calls and messages.

That means the reason which gave rise to the deficiencies lies in the fact that some leaders are not accustomed to execution. They live and work according to the principle of "wait until it thunders."

An important feature of the Leninist style of management does not lie in recording omissions or disruptions, but in preventing the appearance of deficiencies, seeing incipient disruptions promptly, taking steps to preclude them and ensuring a general improvement of the state of affairs in local areas. Success is achieved if such careful attention is displayed not occasionally, but systematically and daily and, most important, with proper competency of the leaders.

Yes, it is fundamentally important that, as Lenin taught, sufficiently authoritative and knowledgeable people head up the inspection. Therefore, we must elevate in every possible way the role of members of committees, presidiums and bureaus in preparing resolutions and organizing their fulfillment. Then there will be fewer abstract resolutions and fewer appeals which obligate no one to anything.

Proper steps are being taken in those DOSAAF committees where the broad DOSAAF aktiv is included in an analysis of problems and development of resolutions, with a coordination and direction of the aktiv's work. By the way, this very thing increases the organizational proficiency of activists used to check execution, and they develop efficiency and high responsibility for the assigned job.

Following the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the committees performed certain work aimed at a further increase in the effectiveness of supervision and the check of execution, and an improvement in the system of accounting and reporting. In recent years, for example, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee developed new forms of

statistical reporting and procedures for submitting it, a composite list of information and reference documentation, and a number of instructions; and it developed new conditions for the All-Union Socialist Competition, which are constantly being improved.

Matters of execution and an improvement in the work style of committees were analyzed constantly during integrated inspections. Over the last two years the presidium and presidium bureau of the USSR DOSAAF CC adopted a number of documents linked with a decisive improvement of the check of execution of party and government directives and resolutions of superior DOSAAF entities. Among them we could mention decrees on instances of a crude infraction of the DOSAAF Bylaws in the Belgorodskaya Oblast organization of the Society and on the status of work of the Chuvashskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee in supervision and a check of execution of instructions from superior entities and of its own resolutions.

Stepped-up attention to matters of supervision and the check of execution and to matters of accounting and reporting played no small role in the fact that the level of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work has risen noticeably in recent years. This relates above all to our leaders, winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition. We should mention above all the DOSAAF organizations of the Ukraine, Georgia, Moscow and of Kuybyshevskaya, Omskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts. Here it has become a firm part of daily practice that any resolution adopted is reinforced with painstaking organizational work.

Workers of the aforementioned and many other committees often visit primary, rayon and training organizations, giving them concrete assistance in improving military-patriotic and mass defense work. In the process of preparing issues for examination in the presidium, they try not only to uncover shortcomings and not only to register them, but also to determine the reasons for their appearance and discover unused capabilities and concealed reserves for improving matters.

Unfortunately far from all committees yet view a check of execution as a most important part of organizational work. Some leaders, in recognizing the great role of a check of execution in fact, often reduce this important matter in their practical activities merely to collecting summaries and reports.

It is fully understandable that with this system of supervision, those who love to embellish the true state of affairs feel rather free. The fact is it is easiest of all to pull the wool over the eyes of those who do not know what is happening in local areas.

The absence of an adjusted check of execution and a precise system of supervision is the primary cause for nonfulfillment of resolutions and plans and of a serious lag in primary indicators in the work of a number of DOSAAF organizations. Such a deficiency is particularly characteristic of the work of DOSAAF committees of Tajik SSR, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, and Kaluzhskaya, Permskaya, Tambovskaya and other oblasts. Infractions of the Bylaws have not been eradicated here, neglect in accounting and reporting is evident and there are instances of nonfulfillment of the requirements of superior entities and of their own resolutions.

Instances of an understating of plans initially and then of their overfulfillment by two or even three times often are encountered in inspections. Resolutions of

some committees bear the clear imprint of formalism. It stands to reason that such phenomena do irreparable harm to the cause and are evidence of a neglect of supervision.

One and the same paragraphs roam from one decree to another in the resolutions of some committees, but their fulfillment just does not take place. For example, the presidium of Kirovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee one time adopted several decrees which repeatedly directed attention to the need for strict observance of provisions of the Society Bylaws and principles of collective management. Unfortunately, not one of these resolutions was carried out. Last year plenary sessions were not held in 22 rayon organizations and presidiums assembled from occasion to occasion.

Supervision must be strengthened and made concrete so as not to return again and again to one and the same issues. Regular meetings of leaders with DOSAAF members and their presentation of reports to collectives permit the prompt identification of valuable experience and the criticism of those who are working halfheartedly and unconscientiously.

A resolution has been adopted and a decree issued... Its text has been sent out to local areas. And if people of execution are working in the lower organizations and if they are imbued with a spirit of high responsibility for the assigned job, the resolution will be fulfilled precisely and on time. Moreover, leaders of initiative not only will do everything prescribed from above, but also will take an imaginative approach to matters and find unused reserves.

We cannot reconcile ourselves with the fact that some committees do not fulfill important resolutions on time. In 1980 many message reminders were sent from the USSR DOSAAF CC to central, kray and oblast committees of the Society, to training organizations and to production enterprises about delays in fulfilling requisite documents. For example, the Tuvinskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee got around to announcing the results of the past reporting campaign in primary organizations only in early April of this year, and the one-page report was the most ordinary answer written for form only.

The comprehensive development of criticism and self-criticism, which is a component of the Leninist work style, is in an inseparable link with supervision and a check of execution. But this tested method of irreconcilable struggle against deficiencies is not always being used actively in local areas.

The party teaches us to find the chief element which can be grasped in order to elevate work to the level of modern demands. A further increase in the effectiveness of organizational work and in the quality of supervision over the execution of plans, decrees and resolutions as well as pledges is such an element for all committees of the Defense Society. Only precise supervision and a check of execution as a component part of organizational work will be able to ensure us successful accomplishment of all tasks facing organizations of the Defense Society and will be able to achieve a unity of word and deed.



## Use of Reserves

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "In USSR DOSAAF CC: All Reserves in Action"]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee presidium bureau examined the question of progress in fulfillment of socialist pledges by organizations and collectives of DOSAAF which were initiators of the All-Union Socialist Competition in 1981.

The decree notes that DOSAAF organizations of the city of Moscow, Kirovskiy Rayon of Ferganskaya Oblast of Uzbek SSR, the Magnitogorsk Twice Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Combine imeni V. I. Lenin, the Sibir' Order of Labor Red Banner Kolkhoz of Novosibirskaya Oblast, and collectives of the Alitus DOSAAF Technical School of Lithuanian SSR, of the Kinel'-Cherkasy Air Club of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, and of the production combine of Rostovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee, which were initiators of the All-Union Socialist Competition in 1981, are striving through key work to mark the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with high results in military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work and to make a tangible contribution to the nationwide movement for implementing resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

These DOSAAF organizations have developed and are carrying out activities for an improvement in competition management, performing work of elevating its indoctrinational role, regularly checking progress in fulfilling socialist pledges, have upped the level of military-patriotic activities, and attained higher indicators in a majority of training and sports collectives. On the whole, socialist pledges are being fulfilled in the basic directions of endeavor.

Meanwhile, the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau noted that great capabilities of competition are not yet being fully used in the organizations mentioned. Some of them are not conducting individual competition of Society members on a broad scale. Publicity of results is not being accomplished widely everywhere, which reduces the opportunities for a practical repetition of foremost experience. Insufficient attention still is being given to DOSAAF organizations with average and low work indicators, and various methods for propagandizing the experience of foremost collectives are not always being used effectively.

Training organizations are being insufficiently active in adopting cadet competition in tasks and norms. Rates of capital construction are low in the production combine of the Rostovskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee. Ranks of ranking athletes in technical and applied military sports are growing slowly in DOSAAF organizations of the city of Moscow.

The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau suggested that DOSAAF organizations and collectives which are initiators of the All-Union Socialist Competition reinforce the results achieved and unfold even wider the work aimed at implementing tasks stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and at full use of reserves for fulfilling socialist pledges; and that they remedy the deficiencies noted.

It was recommended that the DOSAAF central committees of union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees analyze and discuss progress in fulfilling socialist



pledges in DOSAAF organizations and carry out steps for improving the management of socialist competition in light of requirements of the decree of the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol CC entitled "On All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan" and for unconditional fulfillment of socialist pledges made for 1981.

It was recommended that they constantly study and adopt the work experience of foremost DOSAAF organizations and make it a practice to hold seminars of the DOSAAF aktiv at the facilities of competition winners. There must be fuller use of the capabilities of means of mass information and propaganda for extensively showing the ways and methods by which foremost collectives achieve high indicators in work.

#### Presidium Session

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF CC"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium was held. It discussed important issues in the work of the Defense Society.

The presidium session examined the question about the date of convocation and agenda of the upcoming 7th Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF CC. It was decided to convene the plenum on 25 November of this year and discuss there the questions "On Tasks of Further Improvement of Planning and on Strengthening Planning and Executive Discipline in DOSAAF Organizations in Light of Demands of the 26th CPSU Congress."

A decree entitled "On the Status of Work to Fulfill Resolutions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress by Organizations of the Defense Society of Belorussian SSR" was adopted based on a report of the DOSAAF CC of Belorussian SSR and materials from an integrated inspection of the republic DOSAAF organizations. The DOSAAF Central and oblast committees of Belorussia were told to focus primary efforts, guided by requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, on raising the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work; and on improving the style, forms and methods of their work of managing Society organizations. Primary attention was given to a further increase in the activeness and fighting spirit of primary organizations, especially rural organizations, and to the development of socialist competition. The task was set for improving work planning and the organization of the check and supervision of execution, accounting and reporting, and the analysis of the state of affairs in organizations.

It was suggested that the DOSAAF CC's of union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees take steps leading to a further upswing and improvement in organizational work in fulfillment of resolutions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The presidium examined and approved conditions of the All-Union Socialist Competition among DOSAAF organizations of union republics and kray and oblast DOSAAF

organizations of the Russian Federation for the 11th Five-Year Plan as coordinated with the AUCCTU and Komsomol CC.

It was recommended that, guided by resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and requirements of the decree of the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol CC entitled "On All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan," the DOSAAF CC's of union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees make fuller use of the opportunities of socialist competition for a further increase in the effectiveness and quality of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work; and achieve broad dissemination of the experience of competition winners and adoption of valuable initiatives and undertakings. It was suggested that conditions of socialist competition among oblast, rayon, city, primary, training and sports organizations of DOSAAF of the republic, kray and oblast respectively be developed and coordinated with soviets (committees) of trade unions and Komsomol committees and approved before 1 November of this year.

The All-Union Socialist Competition is being conducted among DOSAAF organizations of union republics and among DOSAAF organizations of the Russian Federation (by zones).

Winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition will be the DOSAAF organizations which fulfill planned quotas and socialist pledges with high quality in the following basic indicators: mass organizational work and military-patriotic propaganda, preparation of the youth for service in the Armed Forces, preparation of cadres of mass technical trades for the national economy, development of technical and applied military sports, capital construction and material and technical supply, financial and economic activities, conduct of the DOSAAF lottery, status of labor protection and safety techniques, and the status of indoctrinational work and labor discipline.

The indicators to be considered include the status of executive discipline, rationalization and invention, and training methods management by DOSAAF committees of basic military training, safekeeping of weapons and training equipment, and a reduction in expenditure of physical resources.

Consideration will be given in summarizing the results of socialist competition to participation of DOSAAF committees in the joint conduct, together with trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations and departments, of monthlong campaigns and weeks of mass defense work, the All-Union Tour of Komsomol Members and the Youth to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and Soviet People, the All-Union Memorial Watch, the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" All-Union Military-Sports Games and other activities.

Seven challenge red banners of the AUCCTU, Komsomol CC and USSR DOSAAF CC with monetary first prizes, seven monetary second prizes with the award of AUCCTU, Komsomol CC and USSR DOSAAF CC pennants, and six monetary third prizes with the award of AUCCTU, Komsomol CC and USSR DOSAAF CC cups have been instituted as incentives for winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition.

A USSR DOSAAF CC Honor Diploma was instituted for awarding the winners of socialist competition of workers, employees, engineering-technical workers and other

DOSAAF specialists as well as city, rayon, primary, training and sports organizations and collectives of DOSAAF.

The session examined progress in fulfilling the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium decree dated 27 February 1980 entitled "On the Status of Work for Preparing the Youth for Service in the Armed Forces and Measures for its Further Improvement in Light of Requirements of the CPSU CC and 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress." It was noted that organization of the training and indoctrination process is being improved, an integrated approach is being adopted in indoctrinating cadets and the permanent party of training organizations, and the link with military districts and fleets has become closer. This contributed to an increase in quality of specialist training for the Armed Forces. Meanwhile, the decree adopted by the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium points to poor work of preparing the youth for service in the Soviet Army and Navy by DOSAAF committees of the Estonian and Tajik SSR's, the Tuvinskaya, Udmurtskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR's, and Kamchatskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts. There is an insufficient struggle waged here against oversimplification in training and the practice of inflating cadets' grades has not been eradicated.

The presidium proposed that the DOSAAF CC's of union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees thoroughly analyze the status of youth training for military service and take additional steps to improve this work in light of demands stemming from resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and decrees of the 6th Plenum and USSR DOSAAF CC presidium dated 27 February 1980.

A plan for international ties of the USSR DOSAAF for 1982 and a calendar plan for all-union and all-Russian competitions and training and methods courses in technical and applied military sports for 1982 were approved.

A decree was adopted on participation in conducting the 8th Summer Games of Nations of the USSR and RSFSR in technical and applied military sports. The 8th Summer Games, which will be conducted in 1981-1983, will be the largest sports event in the country's life, aimed at fulfilling tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the active development of mass physical culture and sport.

The presidium analyzed fulfillment of plans for preparing cadres for the national economy in Society organizations and determined the tasks for this work in 1982.

For the purpose of clarifying rights of the DOSAAF rayon (city) committee with respect to the rayon (city) technical sports club, the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium introduced amendments to the Statute on the Rayon (City) Technical Sports Club, with consideration of suggestions by Society committees. It was emphasized that DOSAAF CC's of union republics and DOSAAF kray and oblast committees make the decisions for forming rayon (city) STK's [technical sports clubs], on the appointment of their chiefs, and on forming cost-accounting shops under the STK's only at the request of the rayon (city) DOSAAF committee.

The work of Defense Society committees in fulfilling decrees of the USSR DOSAAF CC presidium will serve the further improvement of practical work of the country's defense collectives in light of demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.



## Organizational Work

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF CC: Raise the Level of Organizational Work"]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau heard a report from A. Chernyshev, chairman of the Chitinskaya Oblast DOSAAF committee, on the work of managing Defense Society raykoms and gorkoms. The decree notes that for a long while the oblast organization has held last places in socialist competition among kray and oblast organizations of the RSFSR DOSAAF. This is the result of a low level of management of raykoms and gorkoms and poor work in elevating their role in improving military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports activities and in the organizational strengthening of lower defense collectives.

Work is being developed with insufficient vigor among members of the Defense Society for the detailed study and fulfillment of tasks set by the 26th party congress.

The task of increasing primary organization activeness and fighting spirit is being accomplished slowly. They have not been formed in 39 percent of labor and training collectives and DOSAAF membership comprises from 20 to 35 percent of the adult populace in many rayon organizations.

Requirements of the DOSAAF Bylaws on the periodicity of holding plenums and presidiums of the obkom and raykoms are being violated. Some rayon (city) committees have no standing commissions or non-T/O&E departments.

A reduction in the volume of specialist training for the national economy is seen in DOSAAF rayon and city organizations. Tractor and combine operators are not being trained at all, although a need for them is felt in agriculture.

The oblast organization has poor indicators in the development of athletic work. The oblast held last places based on results of the 6th and 7th RSFSR Games of Nations. Work in developing a material and technical base is being done with insufficient persistence.

These deficiencies are the result of serious omissions in the work style of the DOSAAF oblast committee. No differentiated approach is observed toward the management of rayon and city committees, assistance given to lagging organizations is without result, and proper concern is not being shown for the selection, placement and indoctrination of rayon level cadres.

The USSR DOSAAF CC presidium bureau obligated the Chitinskaya Oblast committee to elevate the level of work in managing rayon, city, training and sports organizations. It is to focus primary attention on assisting Society committees and organizations in fulfilling tasks stemming from requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. It is to improve the system of supervision and check of execution of requirements of managing entities and its own resolutions. It is to achieve precise organization of accounting and reporting.



The oblast committee is to be persistent in ensuring that all mass political and propaganda work on materials of the 26th party congress is performed in conformity with requirements of the CPSU CC and is aimed at a comprehensive improvement in the military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and the youth and at raising the effectiveness and quality of work.

Attention is to be given daily to an improvement in the training and indoctrination of draft-age youth in training organizations. To this end it is to take a more active part in the All-Union Competitive Review of Primary Komsomol and DOSAAF Organizations and the test of predraft age and draft-age youth in military-technical training. It is to improve the training and indoctrination process and show constant concern for a growth in methods training of instructors and masters of production training. It is to improve the training methods management of basic military training.

The oblast committee is to achieve a significant expansion in specialist training in the mass technical trades, especially for agricultural needs. To this end it is to make fuller use of the capabilities of technical sports clubs, schools, circles and courses. It is to expand the network of lecture groups and circles, shops and laboratories of military-technical model building.

The Chitinskaya Oblast committee is to assure a rise in the mass nature of technical and applied military sports and the proficiency of athletes. It is to devote particular attention to development of shooting sport and applied military combined games; an improvement in defense sports work in schools and training institutions; and a strengthening of the material-technical sports facility. The committee is to improve political indoctrination work with athletes and elevate the role of technical sports clubs in developing mass sports work.

It is to take effective steps to reinforce the material and technical facility and to improve capital construction. It is to make wider use of local capabilities in construction of shooting galleries and very basic athletic facilities.

Based on requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decree of the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol CC entitled "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of Quotas of the 11th Five-Year Plan," there is to be a fundamental improvement in management of socialist competition. Efforts are to be concentrated on organizational work in primary organizations. The Chitinskaya Oblast committee is to propagandize and disseminate widely the achievements of competition winners who attain high quality and effectiveness of mass defense work.

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## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

#### In the Georgian SSR

MOSCOW SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by V. Dzhandzhgava, HSU, chairman of Georgian SSR DOSAAF CC: "Precongress Rostrum: Attention, Rayon Cadres"]

[Text] The tasks of concrete leadership of rayon defense collectives are complex and many-sided. The Georgian SSR DOSAAF CC gives careful attention to the selection, placement, training and indoctrination of the chairmen of the Society's raykoms, since the success of military-patriotic propaganda and of mass defense, training and sports work depends largely on their competency, party maturity and authority.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked in the Report at the 25th CPSU Congress: "The modern manager must combine organically within himself a party spirit with deep competency, and discipline with initiative and an imaginative approach to matters." We are guided daily by this statement in working with cadres at the DOSAAF rayon level.

We use a tested method of an intelligent combination of experienced managers with young workers with necessary political and job qualities. In addition to raykom chairmen such as V. Khabuliani, G. Papashvili, O. Zakariadze, V. Kakhiani and G. Sulamanidze, who have headed this sector of work for many years, V. Yezhelo and N. Gagua, who recently were elected committee chairmen, are managing rayon defense collectives successfully and with initiative.

It is a responsible matter to recommend a manager to the rayon defense collective. We do this after careful discussion of candidates in party committees and consideration of the opinion of DOSAAF activists. A serious approach to the selection of management cadres helps avoid mistakes.

Many DOSAAF rayon and city committee chairmen in the republic have been elected as party raykom members and deputies to rayon (city) soviets of people's deputies. They are N. Gagua (Tbilisi), R. Nibiyeridze (Bolnisi), O. Zakariadze (Makharadze), A. Gelashvili (Akhaltzikhe) and V. Megrelishvili (Samtredia). They are justifying the trust by setting the example in organizing mass defense work. They are self-critical in assessing the state of affairs and show principle in struggling against deficiencies.

But it would be incorrect to state that we have made no mistakes in selecting rayon level management cadres. It still happens where unworthy people incapable of heading defense collectives are advanced to committee chairmanships. This was permitted in Akhmet and Dmanisi. The chairmen of these raykoms had to be relieved as not having coped with the assigned work sector.

It stands to reason that the most important condition for correct management of the work of committee chairmen is a combination of exactingness toward them with indoctrination, with training in work methods, and with the giving of practical assistance. Well prepared seminars and detailed individual talks with each committee chairman produce positive results. We strive to ensure that seminar classes carefully study the experience of organizational work of the best raykoms and analyze the reasons for deficiencies in the management of primary organizations and ensuring effectiveness of socialist competition. Much effort had to be applied to eliminate unnecessary show and attempts to be silent about deficiencies and difficulties in the presentations of committee leaders during an exchange of experience. Truthful, honest information about the state of affairs in a rayon defense organization helps uncover unused reserves and correctly determine the most rapid ways for eradicating deficiencies.

Integrated and partial inspections of committee work are a good school for indoctrinating rayon level managers. Here it is important not only to uncover reasons for deficiencies in the work style of a raykom chairman and presidium members, but also to offer concrete assistance in remedying omissions and recommending what to use from the experience of the best DOSAAF committees. During critiques of inspection results and in discussions about their results in party and soviet entities it is useful to compare indicators in mass defense, training and sports work with those which a neighboring rayon defense organization achieves and frankly point out what is hindering difficulties from being overcome and where the committee chairman should be focusing his efforts.

The presence of republic DOSAAF CC management personnel at seminars of primary organization committee chairmen also provides realistic assistance to the raykom chairmen. Thanks to careful preparation we succeeded in holding successful seminars for the chairmen of shop and brigade defense collectives at the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Construction Plant imeni V. I. Lenin and the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin.

We devote considerable attention to monitoring and checking the execution of decisions and work plans which have been made, in an attempt to improve the style and methods of work by rayon level management cadres in all avenues of their endeavor. For example, there was a recent inspection of the work of the DOSAAF oblast committee of Adzharskaya ASSR in fulfilling resolutions of the republic DOSAAF CC presidium based on results of a study of the quality of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. Taking note of positive points, the commission revealed substantial omissions in military-patriotic propaganda in Khuloyskiy and Shunkhevskiy rayons.

We regularly hear accounts from rayon committee leaders on concrete matters at the republic DOSAAF CC presidium bureau sessions. For example, after careful study of the status of mass organizational work in a number of raykoms, their chairmen reported on progress in remedying deficiencies in the management of primary organizations.



V. I. Lenin considered the ability to evaluate people and identify and take advantage of their job qualities to be the organizer's chief talent. It is therefore necessary, in the process of studying the practical work of DOSAAF raykom chairmen, to perform a timely evaluation on how they rely on the aktiv, display initiative in work and show principle in struggling against deficiencies. A generalization of experience in this direction and a revelation and remedying of the reasons for deficiencies is a most important condition for improving the job qualities of Defense Society rayon level managers.

Whoever has occasion to deal with the selection and placement of cadres and with their indoctrination and training knows from their own experience that it is very important to take timely note of and encourage initiative in work and recognize positive elements. Meanwhile, we must do battle, as they say, against any manifestations of laziness or attempts to justify one's inactivity with all kinds of difficulties.

In 1980 Georgia's defense collective achieved new successes in the All-Union Socialist Competition of DOSAAF Organizations. Much credit here, of course, goes to rayon level managers. Now, during preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, a majority of raykom chairmen are successfully managing the competition and showing initiative in perfecting methods for transforming primary organizations into centers of mass defense work. We see our task as generalizing and adopting all the best, on the basis of high exactingness, into the work practice of DOSAAF committees and resolutely remedying everything hindering a further improvement of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work.

#### In the Latvian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen E. Evin, chairman of Latvian SSR DOSAAF CC: "Precongress Rostrum: From a Position of High Exactingness"]

[Text] The CPSU CC draft for the 26th party congress now being discussed has a number of provisions directly relating both to us workers and to Defense Society activists. In particular, there is a demand for vigorous development of mass physical culture and sport, for an intensification of athletic work among children and the youth, and for effective use of athletic facilities.

In defining the measure of our contribution toward carrying out tasks being planned by the party for the near future, we see how much we still have to do. The fact is that all training and sports work conducted by DOSAAF organizations must assist Soviet citizens actively in the matter of further building of communism, preparations for defense of the Motherland, an improvement in their active leisure, a reinforcement of health and a harmonious development of the personality. We see herein the effect of its thrust.

An important role is played by technical and applied military sports in bringing up the youth in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and in preparing the youth for highly productive labor and defense of the Motherland. The popularity of these sports in our republic, for example, grows from year to year. The mass nature and number of competitions is increasing and the proficiency of athletes is rising.



In the period of the 7th Games of USSR Nations alone there were some 40,000 various championships in Latvian cities and villages in which almost 1½ million persons took part. During this time more than 100 masters and 633 candidate masters of sport and some 100,000 third, second and first category athletes were prepared. Over 40 percent of competition participants fulfilled GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms in shooting. The strongest athletes of the republic DOSAAF took part in 24 all-union finals of the Games, where they won 18 medals, of which 4 were gold and 5 were silver.

The results achieved in sports is a consequence of the constant attention to this sector of work on the part of the Latvian CC CP and the republic Council of Ministers, and local party, soviet, Komsomol and trade union entities, as well as much painstaking, goal-oriented work by officials and activists of DOSAAF committees, training organizations and technical sports clubs.

A great deal in the propaganda of technical and applied military sports among the populace depends on a good physical base. It is difficult to invite people into sports sections and teams if there are no favorable conditions for their work.

We are building or reconstructing old athletic facilities of the Defense Society. There now are several DOSAAF schools, air clubs, over 50 STK's [technical sports clubs], one children and youth technical sports school, and a large number of tracks for motorcycle and car races and crosscountry racing and for competitions by cart racers and motorboat racers at the service of those participating in technical sports. The number of shooting galleries and various sports equipment is growing continuously in defense collectives.

A further development in technical sports also requires an improvement in indoctrinational work among instructor and coaching personnel and the athletes. The role of coaches and instructors is a particularly important one in this matter. The republic has many experienced teachers of the athletic youth. Among them are A. Karamyshev, R. Reshetnik, G. Shenefel'd, I. Kolidzey, A. Zirnis and others. Each of them has a bright athletic career behind them. They devote much effort and energy to developing high physical, moral and psychological qualities in the youth and for creating an atmosphere of comradeship and high exactingness toward each other in a collective. They link athletic life with studies and production. They often can be seen in the primary organizations and technical sports clubs.

Each year we hold republic meetings of the sports aktiv and hear accounts from coaches at sessions of the republic DOSAAF CC presidium for the purpose of indoctrinating the indoctrinators and arming them with foremost pedagogic and coaching experience. We often invite specialists from other fraternal republics to all-union and republic competitions held at Latvian athletic facilities in order to raise the qualifications of judges even higher. The leading judges of the republic in turn regularly travel to rayon and city competitions in other cities in the country.

Much credit in popularizing technical sports as well as in indoctrinating athletes goes to the republic federations, which are headed by people having experience in party, soviet and athletic work.

The federations do not tolerate athletes who commit amoral acts or show a lack of discipline, conceit, or omissions in preparing for important competitions.

The fight against such phenomena usually is not conducted "in general," but with a precise aim and addressed to specific individuals regardless of athletic knowledge and past services. Recently, for example, the Federation of Motorboat Sport examined the question of Master of Sport I. Mokryy, who performed in a USSR championship on a scooter with a faulty motor. The athlete was conditionally disqualified. There was a serious discussion at a session of the Federation of Automobile Sport with an ex-USSR champion in automobile track racing, Yu. Belmers, and with Master of Sport V. Kalnyn'sh. A strict accounting was demanded of them for poor preparation of equipment for a Soviet Union championship.

We give very careful attention to the organization of political indoctrination work with members of composite athletic teams of rayons, cities and the republic. It is planned with particular care for the period of training courses and competitions. We assign non-T/O&E deputy chiefs of courses and deputy heads of sports delegations for training and indoctrination work for better organization of political indoctrination work. Political information briefings and talks are held regularly during courses.

At the beginning of the year coaches and candidates for composite teams make individual socialist pledges. All this is aimed at conditioning the athlete ideologically and physically, giving him high moral-volitional and psychological qualities and a feeling of collectivism, and developing courage, endurance and an ability to give his all to achieve highest results in competition.

The republic attaches great importance to the organization and conduct of competitions. They serve for us as a unique test for committee chairmen and STK chiefs, as a review of the mass nature of technical sport. We are expanding above all the geography of republic competitions. They now are held not only in Riga, but also in Yelgava, Madona, Liyepaya, Ventspils and other cities and rayon centers in the republic.

For example, the Valmiyerskiy DOSAAF Raykom has held starts for motocross racers for the "Gauyas Kaus" Prize for many years now. Competitions known as "Vaduguns" have become traditional in the rayon center of Balvy. The board of the Tsode Kolkhoz of Bauskiy Rayon instituted a special prize for motorboat racers. Shooting competitions in honor of HSU Abibo Shishinashvili have become firmly entrenched on the athletic calendar of the Kolkhoz imeni V. I. Lenin. Competitions for prizes imeni HSU Yuriy Smirnov and Mikhail Orlov are popular among schoolchildren, draft-age youth and predraft youth.

We carefully think out the solemn ritual for opening a competition. Amateur ensembles of schoolchildren, vocational and technical schools and veterans of sport are invited for the flagraising. Defense collectives sponsor a particular athletic delegation and present flowers and souvenir gifts to the guests. Along with other organizations and departments, we provide athletic clothing and distinctive emblems to competition participants. This also disciplines them and increases authority to a certain degree.

Unfortunately not everything is going smoothly in the republic with the development of technical and applied military sports and with the indoctrination of athletes. There are primary organizations in cities and villages where athletic sections and teams have not yet been formed. Technical sports, and model building in particular are not being strongly introduced in schools of general education and vocational-technical schools, as well as shooting sport and applied military combined games. Work with juveniles also leaves much to be desired at the place of residence of Defense Society members. Instances of "star" sickness are seen amidst some champions and infractions of the athletic conditions occur.

In short, there is a lot of work. We must work even more persistently to remedy these and other shortcomings in sports and improve the forms and methods of indoctrinating athletes.

#### In the Azerbaijan SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Tank Trps I. Akhmedov, Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF CC chairman: "Work Effectively and with Quality: We Took It to Heart and Will Respond in Deed"]

[Text] The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was an event of enormous historic importance. The supreme forum of communists of the Land of Soviets convincingly confirmed that the USSR is confidently continuing the cause of the Great October, consistently implementing Lenin's immortal ideas and worthily fulfilling the role of political leader of the working class and of the entire Soviet people.

The DOSAAF members of our republic, as well as all toilers of Azerbaijan, took to heart the vivid, meaningful report by CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This outstanding document of imaginative Marxism-Leninism is inspiring and mobilizing party members and all workers to new achievements in building communism and for a further strengthening of the Motherland's economic and defense might.

We strive to ensure that every DOSAAF member is imbued with a clear understanding of the meaning and importance of plans outlined by the party and prospects for the country's economic and social development, and clearly determines his own place in the common formation, his role and his responsibility.

There is extensive, many-sided work ahead to implement resolutions of the party congress. The DOSAAF organizations of Azerbaijan have much to do to achieve a further upswing in mass defense, military-patriotic, training and sports work and to improve training of the youth for service in the Armed Forces.

We will accomplish the concrete tasks facing Azerbaijan's defense collectives today by making a start from the positions achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Working under the direction of party entities, the republic's defense collectives have become noticeably stronger and have gained valuable experience over the past five years. The republic organization was one of the laggards in the Defense Society in the recent past but has increased the level of its work and has rather good results in a number of directions.



In the Report to the 30th Congress of the CP of Azerbaijan, CPSU CC Politburo Candidate Member and First Secretary of the CC CP of Azerbaijan Comrade G. Aliyev remarked: "We have gained much experience in military-patriotic indoctrination and we have stepped up the propaganda of combat traditions of the Soviet people and republic toilers. The Defense Society has activated its work and predraft training of the youth has improved."

Military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and especially the youth is one of the most important among tasks to be accomplished by DOSAAF. Requirements of the CPSU CC Decree dated 26 April 1979, which, as emphasized by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report at the 26th party congress, is a document of long-term action, have been made the basis of all work by republic defense organizations in this area.

Soviet Azerbaijan has grand traditions laid down in the years of revolutionary struggle, socialist construction, and the Civil and Great Patriotic wars. The names of the 26 Baku Commissars who gave their lives so that we could live happily today have gone down forever in the country's history. Over 600,000 Azerbaijan citizens took part in the Great Patriotic War, with 121 of them receiving the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Labor exploits of 554 sons and daughters of Azerbaijan have been recognized by the Hammer and Sickle gold medal and the title Hero of Socialist Labor. We bring up the youth on the example of our heroes.

The ideological content of military-patriotic work is especially enriched by a study of Comrade Brezhnev's memoirs "Malaya Zemlya" [The Small Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands], and his works "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Current Issues of the CPSU's Ideological Work] and "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [Guarding Peace and Socialism]. Readers' conferences and debates on the works of Comrade Brezhnev provide propagandists and lecturers an opportunity to satisfy intelligibly and in a full-fledged manner the youth's interest in matters of building communism and strengthening national defenses. Heroes of battles on Malaya Zemlya, of the rebirth of a national economy devastated by the fascists, and of the development of the Virgin Lands often take part in these activities.

The work of DOSAAF organizations to indoctrinate workers and the youth in the republic is organized on the basis of a plan developed by the Coordination Council on Military-Patriotic Work of the CC CP of Azerbaijan and the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District. Guided by instructions of party entities, republic defense collectives persistently adopt an integrated approach to indoctrinating the youth and reinforce job contacts with trade unions, the Komsomol, military commissariats, civil defense staffs, the "Znaniye" Society and other public organizations and departments.

Lenin readings, universities and lecture groups for the draft-age youth, and people's universities of military-patriotic indoctrination have gained great popularity in the republic. For example, a university of military-patriotic indoctrination has been functioning actively for several years at the Nakhichevan 3d Secondary School and there are universities of the future soldier at the Baku PTU [Vocational-Technical School]-III and the 251st Secondary School, and in other cities and rayons. The "Revolutionary and Combat Traditions of the Soviet People and Their Armed Forces" Lecture Group is functioning successfully in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast.



A public aktiv--non-I/O&E departments of military-patriotic propaganda and groups of lecturers and briefers among whom there are many reserve and retired officers, formed under rayon and city committees--provides invaluable assistance to the Society's committees and organizations in military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. For example, an extensive aktiv has been included in military-patriotic propaganda in DOSAAF organizations of Baku, Sumgait, Kirovabad and Yevlakh. I would like to recognize in particular a group of briefers under the DOSAAF committee of the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR, which includes reserve officers M. Belik, D. Kuliyeu, V. Davydov and others.

Great Patriotic War veterans S. Samokhin, N. Guseynov and Sh. Medzhidov, who are members of the non-I/O&E department of military-patriotic propaganda of the Sumgait DOSAAF Gorkom, regularly give briefings and lectures in the Society's primary organizations and offer them practical assistance in military-patriotic work.

Heroes of the Soviet Union Col (Res) A. Kuliyeu, B. Mirzoyev and N. Sheverdyayev, Great Patriotic War participants Capt 1st Rank (Res) A. Gritchenko, D. Mamedova-Kosmodem'yanskaya and many others make a great contribution to ideological indoctrination work in defense collectives of the republic.

The Baku republic DOSAAF club is playing a more and more noticeable role in military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth of Azerbaijan. Methods recommendations are developed here for lecturers and propagandists of DOSAAF committees and training organizations, foremost experience is generalized and materials prepared for visual agitation.

We give special attention to military-patriotic indoctrination of training organization cadets. As a rule, the work of increasing the ideological conditioning of cadets and developing their high moral-psychological qualities and an active position in life is carried on on a planned, purposeful basis. Lenin rooms have been organized in all the schools, libraries have been formed, wide use is being made of technical means of propaganda and visual agitation has become more meaningful.

At the same time, we still have many shortcomings in the matter of patriotic indoctrination of the youth and preparing them for military service.

Further improvement of military-patriotic work with the youth in light of requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress is one of the most urgent tasks of the republic defense organization. In a number of rayons such as Kutkashenskiy, Saatlinskiy, Kubatlinskiy and Yarymlinskiy this work still is being done in the old way and often is limited merely to discussions and lectures timed for holidays.

The chairmen of the Kel'badzharskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Bardinskiy, Belokanskiy and Zangelanskiy DOSAAF rayon committees have not yet managed to arrange close creative ties with the mass media. Pamphlets and posters sent to these committees often lie around as "dead weight" and are not used in propaganda work. There are few museums, combat glory rooms or DOSAAF reading rooms in the primary defense organizations of these rayons. In Yevlakhskiy Rayon, for example, DOSAAF reading rooms have been set up only in 11 primary collectives, only in two in Zangelanskiy and Kel'badzharskiy rayons and in six in Divichinskiy Rayon.

In the CPSU CC Report to the 26th party congress, Comrade Brezhnev emphasized what had to be achieved in order to make the content of ideological work more current and to have its forms meet modern needs and requirements of Soviet citizens. He said that "all ideological indoctrination work must be carried on in a lively and interesting manner, without trite phrases and a standard set of ready-made formulas." It would appear that these words also are addressed directly to officials and activists of the Defense Society and to everyone engaged in military-patriotic indoctrination of the growing generation and future defenders of the Motherland.

The officials and activists of Azerbaijan's defense organizations are applying all their efforts, knowledge and energy, under the leadership of party entities, to make resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress known to all DOSAAF members and mobilize them for successful accomplishment of tasks which the Leninist Party has set for the Defense Society.

#### In the Estonian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Kh. Yygi, deputy chairman of Estonian SSR DOSAAF CC: "Competition in Word and Deed: Each Day That Way..."]

[Text] DOSAAF members of Kokhtla-Yarve for the first time won the Challenge Red Banner of the CC CP of Estonia and Republic Council of Ministers based on results of republic socialist competition of DOSAAF organizations for the past year, and challenge red banners of the Estonian SSR DOSAAF CC were awarded to the Khar'yus-kaya Rayon and the Tallinn city organization of the Defense Society.

Well, this should not be surprising. These three defense collectives are our beacons. Purposeful, stable work has become the standard for them. The DOSAAF committee chairmen here are capable organizers. I have known each one a long while, and we meet often on various matters. The desire to work only at the level of modern demands--that is their position in life.

...I recently had occasion to meet Ye. Petrenko, chairman of the Tallinn DOSAAF Gorkom, in the Estonian Komsomol CC. A session of the republic organizational committee was under way concerning the conduct of an All-Union Competitive Review of Primary Komsomol and DOSAAF Organizations and a Test of Draft-Age Youth in Military-Technical Training.

The preparatory phase of the review was completed successfully in republic training institutions, where the overwhelming majority of contest participants are. Under the direction of experienced party member indoctrinators, Tallinn's primary DOSAAF organizations decided organizational matters thoughtfully. They drew up plans for supplementary training classes, formed commissions to test predraft age and draft-age youth, and drew up visual agitation. In the 15th School, for example, a weekly Draftee Hour was set up on instructions of the school director. Yevgeniy Petrovich told about this at the conference. He also suggested a simple form of accounting for what already had been done under the test program.

Petrenko and I went to the gorkom after the session of the organizational committee. The chairman drew a bulging "dossier," tables and diagrams from a cabinet. The very latest data were that 83.4 percent of adult Tallinites belonged to the Defense Society. Every 11th DOSAAF member who participated in competitions had become a ranking athlete. There were 16 technical sports clubs in primary organizations.

I also made an entry in my notebook of the city DOSAAF activities which, in my view, stood out by their novelty. These included meetings with cosmonauts and the opening of the Cosmonautics Museum in the 14th Secondary School imeni S. Korolev, contests of songs and drawings on a military-patriotic topic, meetings in the [secondary] schools with cadets of higher military schools, a three-day festival in the 17th Secondary School imeni Ye. Nikonov dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the hero's birth, and a joint topical evening of draft-age youth with cadets and instructors of military schools.

The chairman himself had an enviable biography: Yevgeniy Petrovich is a former navigator who served in naval aviation, and he is a reserve officer. He fought in the Northern Fleet in the Great Patriotic War and already has headed the DOSAAF gorkom for 19 years now.

It also was not by chance that the Khar'yuskiy Rayon defense collective was "lucky" in socialist competition. When the news came that it had been awarded a prize place, I met with raykom chairman E. Tint. Erikh Yur'yevich answered questions willingly.

"In 1973," he said, "when I took over the position, there were some 6,000 DOSAAF members in the rayon, and now there are more than 28,000, 103 primary organizations. The number of DOSAAF members as a percentage of the number of the adult populace in the rayon was 18 and 78 respectively in 1973 and 1980. It goes without saying that this is surprising."

The defense collective grew in more than numbers. In addition to traditional forms of shooting contests, competitions of radio operators, submariners and model airplane builders began to be cultivated. Some 2,500 ranking athletes have been developed.

I was just about to ask E. Tint to name the leading primary organizations when Yu. Talak, chairman of the DOSAAF committee of the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, entered the room. This kolkhoz has more than 5,000 DOSAAF members, with three sections operating--shooting, radio and underwater sports.

DOSAAF members of the "Khar'yu" Interkolkhoz Construction Organization and of the "Saku" Experimental-Model Sovkhoz lead in motor sports in the rayon. Last year, for example, three USSR masters of sport and as many candidate masters were developed among them alone. The motor club pool has 20 motorcycles.

Erikh Yur'yevich also told proudly about the "Syprus" Rayon Technical Sports Club, which has been headed for seven years by USSR candidate for master of sport A. Tynnberg. For several years in a row now the club has held prize places in auto-rally competitions.



Erikh Yur'yevich is a labor veteran and recipient of a special pension who worked 25 years in the Khar'yuskiy Ispolkom of the soviet of people's deputies. His solid experience as an organizer also came in very handy in managing the DOSAAF organization.

...DOSAAF members from Kokhtla-Yarve have 9 training vehicles, 18 sport motorcycles, 25 aqualungs and 579 sporting weapons. Last year a shooting complex was placed in operation where 45 persons can go to the firing line simultaneously and perform exercises in weapon training from three distances. More than 300 juveniles are now working at the shooting gallery.

"It is no wonder that they are among the leaders with such a training facility." A. Kinyayev, chairman of the DOSAAF city committee of Kokhtla-Yarve has had more than one occasion to hear this, but Aleksandr Petrovich has his own opinion on this score. He invariably recalls, for example, how they built the shooting gallery and the difficulties they had had. He will name dozens of his assistants by first names.

Kinyayev does not like to talk about himself out of his customary modesty. The reserve colonel has more than 30 years of military service behind him. He is a war veteran and has been in the party since 1943. Aleksandr Petrovich came to the Defense Society immediately on release from the Army in 1970.

The committee has developed a precise program in managing the primary organizations. Fulfillment of plans and pledges is monitored at quarterly activist seminars. This also is the best school for chairmen and contributes to an exchange of foremost experience.

There are now over 9,000 persons working in circles and sections. Last year over 1,300 ranking athletes (automobilists, parachutists, underwater swimmers, radio operators) were trained. Among them there are seven USSR masters of sport and ten candidates for master of sport.

All three chairmen--Ye. Petrenko, E. Tint and A. Kinyayev--are party veterans each with over 3½ decades of membership. A work style of efficiency is clearly defined in the present winners of competition.

Always feel the pulse of life--that is the motto of the heads of these defense collectives. Both gorkoms and the raykom recently fervently supported the initiative of Moscow DOSAAF members to respond in deed to the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Following their example, they made heightened pledges in the primary directions of mass defense, military-patriotic, training and sports work.

#### In the Uzbek SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 22 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by M. Shmelev, deputy chairman of Uzbek SSR DOSAAF CC: "Work Effectively and with Quality: The Word in Action"]

[Text] The strength of a word is truly great. "Events have not occurred if nothing has been said of them," remarked pilot-cosmonaut and twice HSU V. Shatalov



in the pages of the journal ZHURNALIST. As a matter of fact, could DOSAAF organizations really perform their work successfully under present-day conditions if the experience of the best collectives is not covered in the press, television and radio or if critical presentations are not made known to the broad range of the Society's activists?

The DOSAAF CC of Uzbekistan devotes constant attention to strengthening job and creative ties with means of mass information and propaganda. In recent years the republic has gained experience in the successful coordination of defense organizations with editorial boards of newspapers, television and radio broadcasting workers and documentary filmmakers. The work of primary DOSAAF organizations, especially the Society's rural, school and club organizations, and a development of technical and applied military sports have begun to be covered deeper and in a more interesting manner in the press, over the air and on the blue screen.

DOSAAF committees and the mass media of Tashkentskaya, Ferganskaya, Namanganskaya and Andizhanskaya oblasts and of the cities of Almalyk, Chirchik and Samarkand are carrying on joint work of military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and the youth most purposefully and fruitfully.

In the oblast newspapers FERGANSKAYA PRAVDA and KOMMUNA (in the Uzbek language), for example, almost each issue contains articles on a defense topic. Great credit for this goes to activists of the non-T/O&E department of military-patriotic propaganda set up through the joint efforts of the DOSAAF oblast committee and editorial boards of the newspapers. The department is headed by V. Zubritskiy, an enthusiast of defense work.

Interesting experience has been gained in Namanganskaya Oblast, where radio journalists and activists of the Defense Society work jointly in preparing materials on heroic-patriotic topics. Twenty-two special radio broadcasts were the result of their cooperation: "The DOSAAF is a Mass Military-Patriotic Organization," "The Defense Society is a Reliable Assistant and Reserve of the USSR Armed Forces," "What Can the Primary DOSAAF Organization Do?", "A Green Light to Applied Military Combined Games" and others.

There are interesting discoveries in coverage and in forms of presenting material on the defense topic for workers of the oblast newspaper TASHKENT KHAKIKATI (in the Uzbek language) editorial office. It set up a non-T/O&E department including DOSAAF activists and war veterans. A military-patriotic page is published regularly. The editorial office of the newspaper TASHKENT KHAKIKATI was awarded a certificate of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the board of USSR Union of Journalists and the USSR DOSAAF CC for success in the work of military-patriotic indoctrination of oblast workers and the youth. Journalists and activists of non-T/O&E departments of editorial boards of the newspapers PRAVDA VOSTOKA, ANDIZHANSKAYA PRAVDA, VECHERNIY TASHKENT, LENINSKIY PUT' and LENIN YULI (Samarkandskaya Oblast), ZHETKENSHEK (Karakalpakskaya ASSR) and SOTSIALISTICHESKIY CHIRCHIK, and the republic television and radio broadcasting committee give much energy and sincere warmth to the military-patriotic topic.

Press conferences which have been held regularly for several years by the DOSAAF CC of Uzbekistan contribute to a strengthening of contacts between DOSAAF committees and the mass media. Leading journalists of newspapers, radio and television

and heads of the Society's committees, primary organizations and training organizations assemble at the "round table" on the appointed day and carry on a detailed discussion about DOSAAF plans and work and about prospects for our joint work.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked at the 26th CPSU Congress that the conditions under which we live and work have changed considerably of late. The Soviet citizen has become different. His knowledge has been enriched, his erudition has risen and his nonmaterial needs have increased considerably. At the same time the arsenal of means at the disposal of our ideological workers also has expanded.

I would like to emphasize in this connection the exceptionally great role of movies in the ideological indoctrination of the growing generation of future defenders of the Motherland. A certain system of military-patriotic propaganda using the medium of the movies has taken shape in Uzbekistan. Cities, rayon centers and kishlaks [villages] regularly organize film festivals, film evenings and topical film showings under the mottos "Dedicated to the Motherland's soldiers," "Guarding peace and socialism" and "Born of the Great October."

Viewers have especially come to like the traditional film festival called "Invincible and Legendary." This year it began with a showing of the film "General Rakhimov," about the Hero of the Soviet Union, famous son of the Uzbek people and former chairman of the Tashkent city organization of Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to Defense and the Aviation-Chemical Industry]. The film's producer and director, people's artist of the Uzbek SSR and State Prize Laureate Zakhid Sabitov, spoke to the audience before the film began.

The documentary film "Patriot of Uzbekistan" made on order of the Uzbek SSR DOSAAF CC, has been shown more than once on republic screens. Amateur film studios of the Andizhanskaya and Ferganskaya oblast committees of DOSAAF made the films entitled "Andizhan Joint Technical School" and "Fergana Defense," which tell about preparation of the youth for military service and about the DOSAAF routine.

We still also have many omissions as well as unused reserves in our joint work with the mass media. We know of them and see ways for a further increase in quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic propaganda. We will strive persistently to ensure that every broadcast over television and radio and each article in the newspaper on a defense topic is profound in content, vivid and intelligible in form, and helps DOSAAF members of Uzbekistan in the struggle to fulfill historic resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Leninist Party.

#### In the Kazakh SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 May 81 p 2

[Article by K. Sultanov, first secretary of Kazakhstan Komsomol CC: "We Develop Patriots"]

[Text] All delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, and especially we Komsomol officials, took deeply to heart the words of L. I. Brezhnev expressed in the Report: "We often say that the Komsomol is our replacement, the assistant of the party. Correct, very correct words! The young people who today are 18-25 years old tomorrow will form the backbone of our society. The most important, the key

element in the work of the Komsomol is to contribute to the development of a generation of people who are politically active, knowledgeable, love to work, know how to work and are always ready to defend their Motherland."

It was from the position of these requirements that committees of the Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations of Kazakhstan analyzed the successes and deficiencies in indoctrination of the youth and in preparing young persons for service in the USSR Armed Forces.

I would like to note that in recent years we have considerably strengthened jobs of Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations in accomplishing the tasks of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and there has been an increase in the effectiveness of mass activities. Meetings of the youth with veterans of the revolution, war and labor; topical evenings; and agitation trips to memorable places are conducted at a high level.

Agitation ski runs to places of revolutionary and labor exploits of the older generation have been held in a number of rayons of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Ural'skaya oblasts. Their participants met with Komsomol members and the youth and with residents of villages and settlements, conducted rallies and laid flowers at memorial plaques, monuments and obelisks. A group of young people from the city of Tekeli, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, held an agitation trip along the Tekeli--Taldy-Kurgan--Dzhansugurov route. Participants of the trip, headed by Komsomol gorkom secretary V. Basov and DOSAAF gorkom chairman A. Nurgaliyev gave reports and lectures on the Soviet Army and gave amateur concerts.

There was a noticeable animation of joint work of shop and brigade Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations of industrial enterprises. Now 94 percent of workers and employees and all Komsomol members are members of the Defense Society.

Technical circles which prepare tens of thousands of technical specialists for the needs of agricultural production have been set up in more than half of the primary DOSAAF organizations of republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Komsomol and DOSAAF members are the initiators of patriotic labor endeavors and key workers of socialist competition in the village. Their labor heroism was displayed especially vividly in the struggle for a large Kazakhstan grain harvest in the concluding year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Thousands of young machine operators who participated in the struggle for a harvest of a billion were trained at facilities of DOSAAF organizations. Under the direction of party entities, the common efforts of Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations achieved a certain improvement in the dissemination of military-technical knowledge among young students and pupils. Over half the primary DOSAAF organizations of schools and higher educational institutions have training courses and technical circles, and thousands of students and pupils engage in technical and applied military sports.

Taking an active part in the All-Union Tour of Komsomol Members and the Youth to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Soviet People, the young boys and girls of the republic set up more than 4,000 reading rooms and combat and labor glory museums and rooms, and placed more than 1,000 monuments, obelisks and memorial plaques. Over 140,000 Komsomol members and schoolchildren constantly care for war and labor invalids and the families of dead heroes.



A traditional agitation trip by participants of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars and veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces to places of Civil War battles was held on the territory of Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblasts. HSU N. Silin; V. Myagkov, a former partisan of the "Red Mountain Eagles of Tarbagatay"; and other war participants met with the youth of border villages and with soldiers. Rallies were held at every fraternal grave, there were meetings with residents of sovkhoses and kolkhozes, and wartime films were shown in clubs.

Much work is done with draft-age and predraft age youth with the help of the district officers' club. A lecture group known as "School of Patriots" has been set up for the youth. Lectures are given here on military-patriotic topics. Heroes of the Soviet Union, participants of the past war, and privates, NCO's and officers of the local garrison meet with future soldiers. Twice HSU T. Begel'dinov, HSU G. Berdnikov, HSU V. Krechetov, HSU K. Suraganov and A. Antsupov, wearer of the Order of Glory of three classes, often are guests of the youth.

The All-Union Reunion of Sniper-Veterans of the Great Patriotic War, which was held at the end of last year on the initiative of the Kazakhstan Komsomol CC and Kazakh SSR DOSAAF CC, was dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the Victory and the 55th anniversary of the birth of HSU Aliya Moldagulova. During the reunion, former students of the Central Women's Sniper School and combat comrades of Aliya Moldagulova were guests of the city's Young Pioneers and schoolchildren and of labor collectives, and they familiarized themselves with the sights of the republic capital. This important activity contributed to involvement of the youth in shooting circles and sections and to a further development of shooting sport.

Many committees of the Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations displayed initiative in developing the young people's interests in the military profession and set up military-patriotic youth schools; clubs and associations of young pilots, navymen, cosmonauts and communicators; and others.

The Military-Patriotic School imeni HSU N. Kuznetsov has been in existence for 12 years under the Tekeli Komsomol Gorkom. Each year some 100 pupils of the ninth grade come here. Over 700 persons have completed the school during its existence.

Defense-sports health camps set up by joint resolutions of trade union, Komsomol and defense organizations have proven to be an effective form of military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth. Last year 80 such camps functioned in the republic, in which several thousand persons received the skills of military knowledge.

We cannot flatter ourselves with what has been achieved in military-patriotic and labor indoctrination of the youth. We also have many substantial shortcomings in this important matter. Far from all oblast, city and rayon committees of the Kazakhstan Komsomol and DOSAAF have overcome formalism in the organization and conduct of mass activities, promptly uncover the reasons for deficiencies in the work of primary Komsomol and defense collectives, or give concrete assistance to the laggards.

Common efforts are required to overcome omissions in the work of turning every primary organization into a genuine center of mass defense work, especially in rural areas.



It stands to reason that we must work on this not from occasion to occasion, but daily, backing up decisions on the matter by concrete organizational work. We must direct the primary efforts of Komsomol and defense collective committees at creating conditions for increasing the quality of military-patriotic propaganda in combination with the youths' mastery of technical knowledge and with the development of applied military sports. And then even more tangible results will be achieved in preparations for defense of the socialist Motherland.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that far from all committees of the Kazakhstan Komsomol and DOSAAF pay proper attention to checking the execution of their resolutions or carrying out planned joint activities. For example, the Semipalatinskaya Oblast committees of the Komsomol and DOSAAF worked out activities to hold the All-Union Competitive Review of Primary Komsomol and DOSAAF Organizations and the test of predraft age and draft-age youth in military-technical training. It was necessary to begin carrying out activities immediately, but an inspection showed that many raykom managers, not to mention primary Komsomol and DOSAAF organization heads, did not even know for a long while the contents of the statute on the competitive review. In short, much time was wasted in getting under way. Now they have to make up for lost time.

Such phenomena are intolerable. We must generalize and adopt in work practice more thoroughly all the best in developing the youths' political and labor activeness, struggle decisively against formalism in indoctrinational work on the basis of criticism and self-criticism, and raise the personal responsibility of the heads of Komsomol and DOSAAF committees for the effectiveness and quality of mass defense activities.

#### In the Armenian SSR

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 May 81 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Bagramyan, chairman of Armenian SSR DOSAAF CC: "Selection and Indoctrination of Cadres: How Are You Serving Your Cause?"]

[Text] One person in the field is not a soldier... This is so. No one has any doubt as to the truth of the saying. Nevertheless, I would like to cite examples from our life where a great deal depends on one person; the more so, if this person is a manager. Very much depends on the degree of his responsibility, efficiency and initiative. I would say that the cause you serve depends wholly and entirely on how you serve it...

About six years ago the Leninakan city DOSAAF organization was considered one of the laggards in our republic. Military-patriotic work did not shine here, there were few technical circles and sports sections in the primary collectives, and Leninakan citizens could not brag about the physical facility. There were many attempts to raise the level of mass defense work in this organization, but they were not crowned with success. It became understandable that radical steps were needed.

At the recommendation of the republic DOSAAF CC and party entities, A. Beybutyan was elected chairman of the Leninakan Gorkom in 1975. We took a close look at the young manager. We feared premature conclusions as to his job qualities.

Nevertheless, we soon realized that a correct choice had been made. The organization slowly but surely left the rear guard. Beybutyan and his deputy, M. Chunayev (both are party members and reserve lieutenant colonels), rallied the city organization aktiv and with their energy set fire to enthusiasts of mass defense work. And the result is that now the Leninakan organization is in second place in the republic from results of socialist competition.

There are many such examples in our practical work. For example, thanks to the persistence and capable organizational work of their managers, the Artashatskiy Rayon organization (DOSAAF raykom chairman is K. Melikyan), the Artikskiy Rayon organization (A. Asoyan) and the defense collective of the Rayon imeni 26 Commissars of the city of Yerevan (S. Garibyan) emerged from the laggards to go among the leaders in a short period of time. That is how much it means when a person is in his place and when he is genuinely dedicated to the cause for which he serves.

The selection of cadres is one of the most important issues in our work and we always keep it the center of attention. This is no simple matter, for we are speaking about people's careers. We persistently seek and include in our work industrious people of initiative and get rid of those who display dishonesty, who are passive toward work, who conceal their inactivity by doubtful reports and who ignore collective opinion. At the proposal of the Armenian SSR DOSAAF CC presidium, raykom chairmen were relieved of their positions: Zh. Aruchyan of Leninskiy Rayon, city of Yerevan; A. Ayrapetyan, of Vardenisskiy Rayon; B. Asatryan of Yekhegnadzorskiy Rayon; and M. Gagikyan of Stepanavanskiy Rayon.

Of course it is far from always that we resort to such extreme measures. In each specific instance we carefully look into the reasons for failures of the leader, help him find correct ways and allocate aktiv resources expediently, and teach him progressive work methods. The fact is that mistakes sometimes do not come of a lack of desire, but from the chairman's inability to select the main direction in work, and from his incompetency. This is why the second important component of our personnel policy is training and professional preparation.

In recent years such forms of training as courses and interviews during which the participants take tests and are enriched with a knowledge of the theory, forms and methods of working with the defense aktiv have become increasingly widespread with us.

This year a two-day seminar was held with managers which examined questions of the study and propaganda of materials and resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Its participants were given a lecture entitled "Results of the 26th Party Congress and Tasks of Republic Defense Organizations Stemming from the Report, Conclusions and Recommendations Given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev," and a theoretical interview was conducted with them.

The work experience of the Shaumyanskiy Rayon committee of DOSAAF, city of Yerevan (chairman A. Kazaryan) and of the Leninakan Gorkom was critiqued in detail at this seminar. Then practical classes were held at the facilities of the primary defense organization of the "Nairit" Scientific Production Association (committee chairman N. Kazaryan). Seminar participants familiarized themselves with great interest with the organization of work in this leading DOSAAF collective.

The prompt dissemination and adoption of foremost experience is of no small importance in training cadres. It is only with the systematic mastery of new and progressive work methods that a manager will be able to remain at the level of modern demands. Take the DOSAAF Leninskiy Rayon organization of the city of Yerevan for example. Around two years ago it was taken over by a young chairman, N. Akopyan. In this time the defense collective has taken a significant step forward. Many interesting new forms have appeared in the work practice of rayon DOSAAF members and now it holds third place in socialist competition in the republic.

This year the experience of the Leninskiy Rayon organization was studied in detail by a special commission, generalized and examined in the republic DOSAAF CC presidium. The generalized material was duplicated on the rotary press and sent to all of Armenia's rayon or city committees. The republic newspaper AYASTANI FIZKUL'TURNIK told in an interesting manner about the achievements of this rayon's DOSAAF members. The Artikskiy Rayon and Rayon imeni 26 Commissars already have held courses for chairmen of primary DOSAAF organizations which studied this foremost experience carefully and drew up recommendations on its efficient use in the work practice of all lower defense collectives.

In short, we are giving constant attention to the selection, placement and training of cadres. It must be noted that in recent years effective steps have been taken in DOSAAF collectives of Armenia, under the direction of party entities, to improve their cadres. For example, all of our rayon or city committee positions of chairman have been filled. Eighty-seven percent of the chairmen are party members, half have a higher education, and the remainder have a secondary or secondary specialized education. An improvement in mass defense work in the republic was the result of a purposeful cadre policy, the number of laggard organizations was cut in half and beginning in 1976 Armenia's DOSAAF members have been among the prizewinners of All-Union Socialist Competition.

A special place was set aside at the 26th CPSU Congress for the cadre issue and the improvement in management style and methods. L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in the CPSU CC report to the congress that "the essence of party management, as Lenin said more than once, is the selection of people and a check of execution." These requirements also have a most direct relationship to the work of the Defense Society's organization.

It must be admitted that our republic defense organization still has not accomplished a number of tasks for raising the personal responsibility of individual leaders for their assigned work sector or increasing their execution. Supervision over the fulfillment of decrees and directives of superior entities and of their own decisions also requires further improvement. Some committee chairmen at times show a lack of objectivity in evaluating the state of affairs in their own organizations. At times we allow an insufficient degree of principle in resolving cadre matters. Life itself obligates us to resolutely rid ourselves of people who are indifferent and who have lost the keenness in perceiving new tasks.

In implementing resolutions of the party congress, the republic DOSAAF CC is doing everything to remedy present shortcomings. We are taking necessary steps for a further improvement in work with cadres. We are focusing primary attention on lively organization of work with cadres and view it as a most important condition for accomplishing the grandiose tasks set by the congress.



## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE-80' MANEUVERS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE GBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 7-14

[Article by Col M. Vasil'chenko: "NATO Autumn Forge-80 Maneuvers"]

[Excerpts] In 1980, theater-level and tactical training for NATO's Allied Armed Forces (AAF) was organized according to the North Atlantic bloc's pre-established plan. At the beginning of the year, there were command post exercises and war games at which command elements and staffs at all echelons worked on the establishment of land and sea force command and control and tested and refined operational plans for deploying and employing armed forces in modern warfare. During this period, special attention was focused on enhanced theater-strategic training and staff training for generals and officers.

At the same time, AAF formations and units (ships) accomplished operational training missions. While consistently making the problems being worked upon more difficult, national command elements held exercises at Army battalion, brigade and division levels and in equivalent Air Force and Navy units (ships) and formations. In the spring and summer, according to western press reports, there were also exercises on the scale of several combined command elements, primarily on the bloc's flanks. For example, in May, the NATO AAF exercise Dawn Patrol-80 was held in the Southern European Theater. During this exercise, the following missions were accomplished: seizure of a bridge-head followed by a landing of reinforcements on it and also improved coordination between naval formations and tactical air arms of bloc nations on the Mediterranean Sea. A typical feature of this event was the increased interest shown in this area by a number of bloc nations which do not have anything to do with the Mediterranean Sea region. In the opinion of western military observers, the participation of FRG and Dutch ships in these exercises--ships which were getting familiar with a new theater--was, to a great extent, a show and signified their readiness to compensate for a possible withdrawal of part of the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet to the Indian Ocean.

The beginning of 1980, as emphasized by the foreign press, coincided with a sharp increase in militaristic activity by western imperialist circles in the Persian Gulf area. In this and adjacent areas, they assembled major naval and air forces of the U.S. and its allies in the

North Atlantic bloc; in addition, there was even greater pressure put on the situation in Southwest Asia. Moreover, the American military brass did not actually make any distinction between the exercises and the live military activity developed in this area by its armed forces. Thus, in April, 1980, the operation for the armed liberation of American hostages in Iran, which was codenamed Blue Light, was carried out. This escapade, which ended in total failure, also began under the guise of an exercise.

Political circumstances, which to a great extent defined the orientation of NATO's theater and tactical training in the first 6 months of last year, were displayed especially vividly during the bloc's traditional series of fall maneuvers nicknamed Autumn Forge-80. They were essentially the final test of the North Atlantic Alliance's armed forces readiness to execute the aggressive plans of western imperialist circles.

Played against a background of a deteriorating world military and political situation, these NATO maneuvers were, first, a vivid military provocation, one of whose goals was to further increase international tension and, second, they were distinguished by their unprecedented scope, which official western propaganda publications did not even attempt to hide. It was pointed out that over 300,000 servicemen, about 2,000 aircraft and approximately 500 ships took part in the 25 exercises of the Autumn Forge-80 series. The stage for their operations was all the western regions of the European continent from Nord Kapp (northern Norway) to eastern Turkey as well as the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean.

NATO's propaganda machinery used these exercises to unfold a routine campaign against the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. As before, the leading idea was still the notorious myth about the growing "Soviet military threat." However, along with this myth, there were also new elements. For example, greater emphasis was put on NATO's increasing "defense capability" as well as on the "Atlantic solidarity" of bloc partners--an important remedy which will help repel the "threat from the East." The festive ceremonies, meetings between allies and widespread press, radio and television coverage of the exercises pursued the goal of justifying and substantiating the NATO member nations growing military expenditures, of creating war hysteria among civilians and of reviving a spirit of militarism.

The Autumn Forge-80 maneuvers were the 6th in the series of NATO annual fall exercises; the initiator of these exercises was the former Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, the American General A. Haig (presently, U.S. Secretary of State). The distinctive feature of these exercises is not only their colossal scope and large number of participants but also the common theater-strategic background which integrates individual exercises into a single unit where several dozen bloc and national exercises are prepared and held according to a common plan.

In the opinion of western military experts, the NATO military and political leadership and command element obtain practice in controlling allied forces at all levels during these maneuvers. Coalition elements play a leading role during all phases, beginning with the planning and ending with the exercise evaluation and critique of staff and force actions. This trend was reinforced in each series of these exercises and in the fall of 1980, it had already manifested itself in a rather complete integration of the North Atlantic Alliance member nations theater and tactical training conducted under the overall leadership of the NATO command element.

On the other hand, the western press emphasizes that the integrated execution of a number of different exercises makes it possible to make a model of large-scale operations and to test actual operational plans. Each time during the fall maneuvers, the NATO command element plays an option for directly preparing, starting and waging war against Warsaw Pact countries. For this purpose, it plans bloc and national exercises on mobilization deployment, strategic troop transfers, joint operations using conventional and nuclear weapons, comprehensive combat support, organization of force command and control and others. While falling into a logical system connected together by time and location according to the common plan, these exercises serve as a common background for political command elements to work out directives and for the military command element to make decisions and organize force command and control at the theater-strategic level. At the same time, command elements and staffs are given an opportunity to play through individual elements of large-scale operations (for example, a strategic theater operation) with live force participation; they are given an opportunity to test new organizations and establishments, weapons, etc. The integrated method also makes it possible to camouflage the important strategic nature of individual exercises by conducting them on a small scale.

[Portion not translated describes "typical training exercises of the Autumn Forge-80 maneuver series."]

The joint execution of Army and Air Force exercises with a common theater scenario made it possible for the NATO command to play through a Central European strategic operation which lasted over 10 days. As noted in the western press, bloc forces were able to accomplish all their missions without resorting to nuclear warfare during the operation. This does not at all correspond to the statements about the weakness of "NATO's defense" in the face of the Warsaw Pact's "increasing military strength," statements which the North Atlantic bloc's leaders do not skimp upon.

It is also necessary to bear in mind that for purely propaganda reasons, the fall exercise scenarios provided "defensive" options for operations by bloc forces. Nevertheless, the primary method of



combat which was worked on at the theater-tactical level during the Autumn Forge-80 maneuvers was the offensive. All the materials devoted to the past exercises noted the extremely slight success achieved by the "enemy" during combat. His penetration of "NATO's defense in the FRG" did not exceed 50 km. They emphasized that "Blue" (this is the traditional exercise designator for bloc forces) operations were distinguished by a high degree of maneuverability, massed fire in the main sectors and by their aggressive, offensive nature.

Thus, what NATO strategists call a "forward defense" is actually the NATO brass' best effort for concealed preparations for the most decisive actions in an aggressive war against Warsaw Pact nations. And, the sharp build-up of the Bloc's AAF fighting potential due to their being equipped with modern weapons will, in the opinion of western specialists, make it possible for them to successfully accomplish their missions for an extended period of time without resorting to nuclear weapons.

This series of the bloc's militaristic fall demonstrations of "force and unity" ended in November 1980 with a strategic command post exercise; essentially all division-level and higher NATO combined and national armed forces headquarters took part in it.

Overall, NATO's Autumn Forge-80 fall maneuvers were a routine, large-scale North Atlantic bloc military provocation which is evidence of the increased aggressiveness of imperialist western forces and of their desire to disrupt the current world balance of power and achieve military superiority over the countries of the socialist community.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON NATO MILITARY EXPENDITURES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 19-21, 23

[Article by Col Ye. Nikolayenko and Maj V. Yefremov: "Financing NATO's Military Preparations"]

[Excerpts] Reactionary circles of the imperialist nations, primarily the United States of America, have sharply stepped up their activities recently to increase tension in the international arena and to undermine the improvements in relations among nations resulting from the persistent and constructive policies of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The responses to the Soviet Union's concrete proposals--proposals which were directed at reducing the threat of war and which received widespread support at the last session of the United Nations Organization--by U.S. ruling circles are ceaseless attempts to disrupt the world balance of power in hopes of obtaining military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries and of creating the foundation for implementation of their hegemonistic plans.

As the primary instrument for executing their class policies, reactionary circles in the U.S. and other imperialist nations are using the North Atlantic Alliance, which is the West's basic militaristic organization which is called upon to unite, coordinate and direct the military efforts of member nations. Established during the "cold war," this bloc has been actively operating against the forces of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world for more than 30 years.

NATO Military Expenditures. The most general expression of the scope and pattern of NATO military preparations is found in the continually increasing amount and composition of military expenditures. During the period 1949-1979, NATO member countries spent approximately 2.8 trillion dollars on military purposes according to official, verified data and they spent approximately 250 billion in 1980 alone.

The tone in increasing militaristic waste is set by the Pentagon; its share of total NATO military expenditures currently exceeds 57 percent. The absolute size of these expenditures planned for fiscal year 1981 totals approximately 178 billion dollars while total budget appropriations for military purposes will be 186.6 billion. However, the foreign press is reporting on the allocation of additional billions to increase purchases of weapons and military hardware. The Pentagon's actual appropriations in the current fiscal year will exceed 200 billion dollars in the opinion of American specialists. Also reported was the intention to increase the annual rate of growth of real military expenditures an average of almost 7 percent in the next 5 years and to bring them up to 340 billion in 1985.

In trying to use NATO as a tool for implementing their plans, U.S. ruling circles are exerting constant pressure on their bloc partners by demanding their more active participation in carrying out military programs and by trying to shift a greater part of the expenditure burden to them. Thus, in 1977-1978, under cover of a propaganda sensation on the "Soviet military threat," the United States, supported by the most reactionary circles in Western European countries, was able to get a long-term NATO military program adopted and then a decision on an annual increase in real military expenditures of at least 3 percent by participating nations (Table 1). [Table not reproduced].

A significant contribution to the program's realization is being made by West Germany. Relying on its increased economic strength, it is steadily increasing its military expenditures while achieving a corresponding increase in its influence in setting NATO policy. Since the acceptance of the FRG into the North Atlantic bloc (in 1955), this country's share of total military expenditures has increased from 2.5 to 12 percent, i.e., by almost a factor of 5. For 1980, 47.5 billion marks were allocated for the Bundeswehr. Considering the assistance to West Berlin and expenditures to other departments for implementation of militaristic plans, total military expenditures were approximately 60 billion marks according to press data. Moreover, recently there has been a more and more vivid trend toward primarily financing programs to equip the armed forces with the latest in modern weapons. A recent decision by the West European alliance removed the last restrictions on the FRG in the construction of major surface ships and submarines, including those with nuclear power plants. This means that almost all the restrictions on West Germany's rearmament have essentially been removed and another step has been taken to implement NATO's aggressive plans.

Great Britain is also continually increasing its military expenditures although it is experiencing enormous economic difficulties. The Conservative government was one of the first to announce practical implementation of the decision on the annual 3-percent increase in the military budget and on its participation in all aspects of the bloc's long-term military program.



In spite of its withdrawal from the NATO military organization in 1966, France is also steadily and rapidly building up its military expenditures; in amount of expenditures, it ranks on a par with the FRG and Great Britain.

The pressures from national military-industrial circles have also forced the small NATO countries to build up their military budgets; they were also subjected to the same kind of brazen pressure from the U.S. and their more powerful Western European partners.

Due to the increased growth in the Western European countries expenditures and due to the drop in the dollar's value, there has been somewhat of a decline in the U.S. share of total bloc military expenditures in the past decade.

**The Arms Race Policy.** Another important trend in financing militaristic preparations, a trend which reflects NATO's desire to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union, appears in the changed composition of military expenditures. There has been an increase in the percentage of capital allocated to purchase the latest weapons systems and military hardware. In FY 79, the Pentagon spent approximately 44 billion dollars on weapons and RDT&E. For the 1980 budget, plans call for an additional increase in RDT&E expenditures up to 13.5 billion dollars and up to 35.8 billion dollars for weapons purchases (an increase of 8.9 and 14.0 percent respectively).

The percentages of these expenditure items are also high in the military budgets of the FRG, France and Great Britain (Table 2). [Table 2 not reproduced] Foreign specialists believe that it is precisely in the U.S. and these West European countries that the performance of essentially all the bloc's RDT&E as well as the majority of modern weapons and military hardware procurement are concentrated, which promotes retention of the concentrated military power in the hands of these nations military and political leadership.

The nations listed are spending more money on additional upgrades to current nuclear weapons and delivery systems and the development of new ones.

[Portion not translated pertains to planned expenditures of various NATO countries in FY 1981.]

The continual growth of NATO countries military budgets provides evidence of the fact that the bosses of this bloc, and primarily the U.S. representatives, have adopted a policy to disrupt the current world military balance in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations and to the detriment of international detente and the people's security. "The current strategic military balance between the USSR and the U.S. and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively serves to keep the peace on our planet," stated L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress. "We have

not tried and are not trying to attain military superiority over any country. This is not our policy. But, we also will not permit such superiority to be established over us. Such attempts, as well as talks with us from a position of strength, are absolutely hopeless!" While not threatening anyone, our country is at the same time doing everything required to ensure its defense capabilities and the defense of its allies and will continue to do so.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY BASES IN THE PERSIAN GULF

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 28-30

[Article by LtCol Yu. Sedov: "Expanding the System of U.S. Military Bases in the Persian Gulf Area"]

[Text] One of the trends in U.S. hegemonistic policy is Washington's reckless policy in the Persian Gulf area. Located many thousands of kilometers from it, the United States is willfully declaring this region as a zone of its "vitally important interests" and is undertaking "defense" of it "with all the means necessary, including military force." To justify these actions, as was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee's Keynote Report to the 26th party congress, they are knowingly spreading a false version of a "Soviet threat" to the Near and Middle East's oil wealth or to petroleum transportation routes, although they know very well that the USSR does not intend to encroach upon either.

Along with the build up of a direct military presence, the formation of a Rapid Deployment Force and putting together aggressive blocs, an important element of Washington's militaristic activity in the Persian Gulf region is the upgrading and expansion of its network of military bases. As the magazine AFRIK-AZI writes, the U.S. is trying to envelope this strategically important region with a ring of aggressive strong points stretching from the island of Diego Garcia through Oman, Israel and Egypt to Somalia, Kenya and the RSA [Republic of South Africa].

According to data in the foreign press, the Pentagon is expanding its presence directly in the Persian Gulf area. Thus, in Oman, it has obtained the right to use facilities for Air Force basing on the island of Masirah, at Es Seeb and (Markaz-Tamarid) and port facilities at Matrah and (Raysut) (Salalah); and, in Saudi Arabia, it has obtained the right to use the Dhahran Air Base and the right to use Manamah Naval Base on the island of Bahrain (Figure 1). According to White House plans, these facilities should lay the foundation for a continuing presence in the region by U.S. naval and air forces.



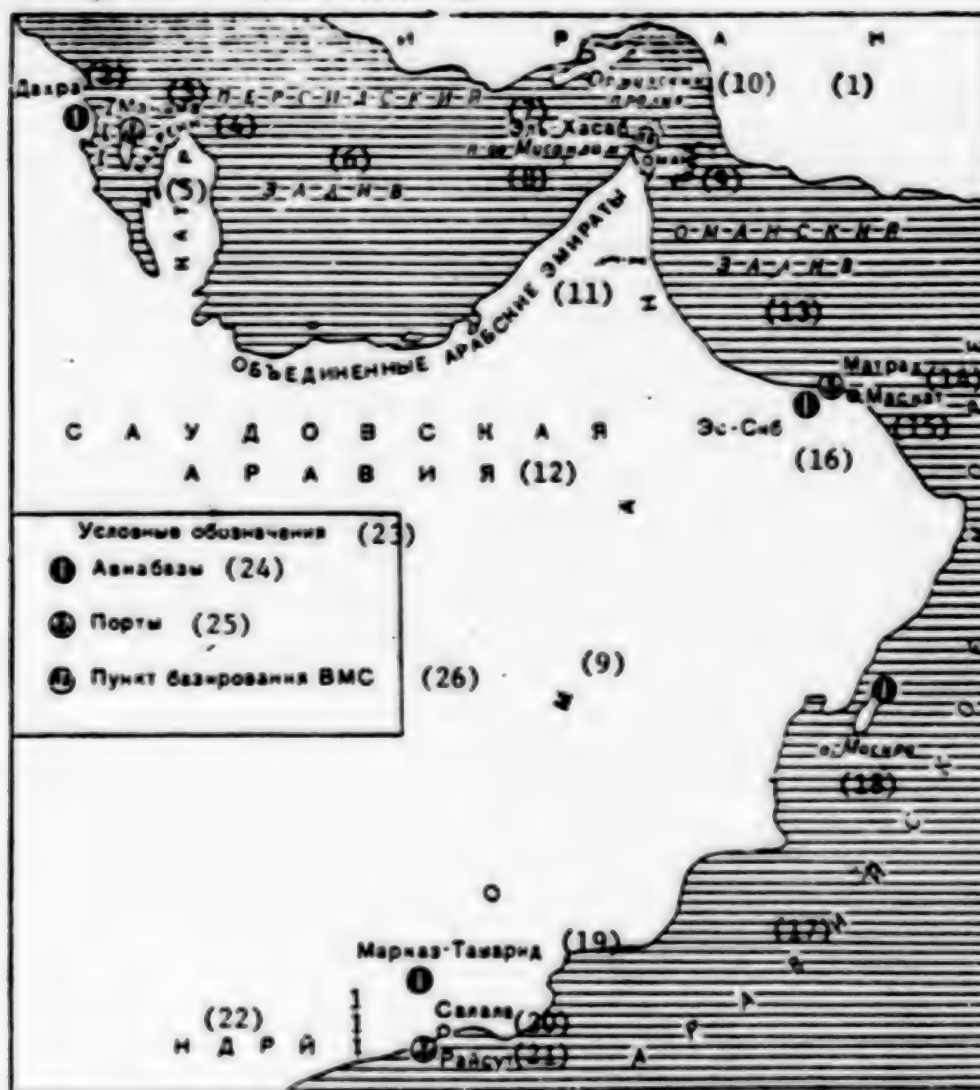


Figure 1. Rough Locations of Persian Gulf Military Facilities Being Put at the Pentagon's Disposal During "Crises"

Key:

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Iran                  | 15. Masqat                                |
| 2. Dhahran               | 16. Es Seeb                               |
| 3. Manamah               | 17. Arabian Sea                           |
| 4. Bahrain               | 18. Masirah                               |
| 5. Qatar                 | 19. Markaz-Tamarid                        |
| 6. Persian Gulf          | 20. Salalah                               |
| 7. Al Khasab             | 21. Raysut                                |
| 8. Musandam Peninsula    | 22. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen |
| 9. Oman                  | 23. Legend                                |
| 10. Straits of Hormuz    | 24. Air Bases                             |
| 11. United Arab Emirates | 25. Ports                                 |
| 12. Saudi Arabia         | 26. Naval Stations                        |
| 13. Gulf of Oman         |   |
| 14. Matrah               |   |

The Associated Press agency emphasizes the following basic feature for using these base facilities--plans do not call for the deployment of large contingents of American armed forces at them as, for example, in Western Europe and Japan, because this would "be an irritant to the population of countries which were, until recently, colonial dependencies." It is believed in Washington that their exploitation will require fewer material and political costs if these facilities are "broken in" by Rapid Deployment Force units after their upgrade and if heavy weapons and "alert contingents" are stationed at them, contingents whose primary mission is to keep the bases at an alert status.

After the overthrow of the Shah's regime in Iran, the Sultanate of Oman has taken on the role of Persian Gulf "watchman." Because of its exceptionally important geographical location which makes it possible to control the Straits of Hormuz (over 50 percent of the West's petroleum requirements are transported through them, Figure 2) [Figure 2 not reproduced], the foreign press calls this former British colony the "pearl" in the Pentagon's middle eastern "arc" of strong points. The "magnanimous generosity" of Sultan Kabus, who transferred five military facilities to the United States under an agreement signed in April 1980 in exchange for weapons deliveries, is explained by his desire to enlist American support for his reactionary foreign and domestic policies. The most important of these facilities is the air base in the northeastern part of the island of Masirah. Until 1977, British Air Force units were based there; then it was transferred to the Pentagon's disposal and American reconnaissance aircraft were stationed there. The system of service and technical facilities provide a capability for basing all types of tactical and transport aircraft. Runway length is 2,500 m, width is 45 m, paving is asphalt and concrete, height above sealevel is 19 m and the magnetic landing heading is 170/350. In April 1980, a new American-Oman agreement was signed, under which the Pentagon obtained the right to upgrade the base in order to make it suitable for use by the Rapid Deployment Force and to receive B-52 strategic bombers. For these purposes, \$800 million is being allocated. At present, according to reports in the newspaper DAILY NEWS, the armada of American ships concentrated in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea region is being supplied through this base; C-141 military transports land here and their cargo is delivered in light aircraft and helicopters to the decks of aircraft carriers, transport vessels and combatants.

According to plans developed in the Pentagon, in the event of a deteriorating situation, Rapid Deployment Force units will be airlifted to Masirah Air Base and sent from there directly to the scene of hostilities in the Indian Ocean and the Near and Middle East. The base has already been used in a similar fashion during the American military escapade against Iran in April 1980.

Not far from Masqat, the capital of Oman, is Es Seeb International Airport which is also being put at the disposal of the American command. Runway length is 3,050 m, width is 45 m, paving is asphalt and concrete, height above sealevel is 13 m and magnetic landing heading is 80/260. According to western press reports, the airport is being appropriately reconfigured and U.S. Navy ships located in the Persian Gulf area are already being supplied through it now. Heavy cargo delivered by the C-141's is transferred to ships on barges or transports through the port at Matrah. Matrah is the country's largest port. It has 12 berths for ships with a displacement of 20,000 tons and it has a grain pier. The channel depth is 10.8 m (maximum depth is 13.7 m). The port takes in container ships and RO-RO vessels.

In Dofar Province, there is a major air base, (Markaz-Tamarid), which previously belonged to the British Air Force (runway length 4,000 m, width 50 m, concrete pavement, height above sealevel 450 m, magnetic landing heading 00/180). Under the American-Oman agreement, it is being put at the Pentagon's disposal.

The port of (Raysut) is also being earmarked for the U.S. armed forces, it is located 13 km southwest of Salalah. After completion of its reconfiguration in 1979, it had 8 deep-water berths capable of receiving ships with a displacement of 35,000 tons. There are also two small berths for coastal vessels.

On the island of Musandam near the populated area of Al Khasab, a base has been built for patrol boats and helicopters which monitor the straits of Hormuz. According to a report in the Kuwaiti newspaper AL'-ANBA, the United States is rapidly upgrading this facility.

Contrary to official statements about its refusal to station foreign troops on its territory, Saudi Arabia has been making greater and greater concessions to American imperialism lately. Specifically, it has agreed to make its bases available to the E-3A AWACS aircraft which keep the Persian Gulf region "in its electronic sights" and supplies reconnaissance data to U.S. Naval ships located in the region. The New York Times newspaper also reported on plans to transfer the latest American tactical fighters, the F-15, here.

According to foreign press data, the E-3A aircraft are using the Dhahran Air Base, which is located on the Persian Gulf coast. It has three runways (3,700 by 50 m, 3,050 by 45 m and 1,980 by 45 m) with asphalt and concrete pavement. Modern radio, navigational and lighting equipment support day and night IFR flying.

According to foreign press reports, U.S. Navy ships regularly put in to Maramah Naval Base (Bahrain) for replenishment. The base is located in a covered lagoon with depths of about 12 m. The berthage is over 3,500 m long and work is underway to increase it and to deepen the harbor area.

The United States build up of military and political activity in the Persian Gulf region becomes especially sinister in light of the statement by the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, General Rogers, in which he, with cynical frankness, calls the Middle East--Persian Gulf--Indian Ocean the "most probable region for the beginning of a new world war." At a time when Washington has adopted a policy of escalating military tension throughout the world, including Southwest Asia, there is special force behind the conclusion made at the June 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that the "intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and a strengthening of our nation's defense capabilities in every way possible in order to foil imperialism's plans to attain military superiority and implement a world diktat."

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

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### COMMENTS ON 'IMPROVED HAWK' MISSILE BATTALION

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 33-38

[Article by LtCol V. Subbotin, candidate of military science and senior lecturer: "The U.S. Army's Improved Hawk ADM Battalion"]

[Excerpts] The modern views of foreign military specialists on combat by land forces of armies from the primary member countries of the aggressive NATO bloc attest to their commands' desire to ensure the greatest efficiency of battlefield force employment. For this purpose, top priority is given to combat support issues, including the establishment of reliable air defense for forces while they are conducting offensive and defensive actions. They believe that it is virtually impossible to achieve success in combat or an operation without good air defense organization.

U.S. Army theater air defense is organized by air defense artillery (ADA) units and fighter aviation. Among ADA assets, the Hawk air defense missile (ADM) systems occupy a special position. Battalions armed with them are the most numerous ADA units and make up the foundation of the corps (division) air defense system.

Foreign military specialists single out the rather high tactical characteristics of these ADM systems, especially their mobility and ability to intercept targets in a large envelope. It is not by accident that many capitalist nations have purchased them in the U.S. to establish an Army air defense. The foreign military press reports that the Hawk ADM has been in service with the armies of many imperialist countries for an extended period of time now (since 1957-1959), while only undergoing upgrades dictated by necessity. For example, since 1972, a modernized version--the Improved Hawk ADM--has begun to enter service with Hawk ADM battalions in the U.S. Army as well as in the armies of its NATO allies. According to foreign press forecasts, it will be in service with NATO armies until the end of the 80's, after which it will probably be replaced by a more improved system.

[Remainder of article describes the organization (pp 34-35), combat employment (pp 35-37) and control (pp 37-38) of a Hawk Air Defense Missile Battalion and includes two illustrations: (1) The organization

of a self-propelled "Improved Hawk" Air Defense Missile Battalion,  
and (2) Combat Dispositions of "Improved Hawk" Air Defense Missile  
Battalions in an offensive of a U.S. Army Corps (variant).]

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON U.S. SMOKE MUNITIONS

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 44-46

[Article by Engr-Capt 3rd Rank N. Krasov: "U.S. Smoke Munitions Development"]

[Text] In recent years, the U.S. Armed Forces have significantly stepped up the job of improving current smoke weapons to mask forces and military facilities. American specialists believe smoke operations are an effective way of enhancing survivability and operational effectiveness of units and military hardware. In the development of new smoke weapons, the experience of the wars in Southeast Asia and the Middle East is taken into account. A thorough analysis is also made of the results from the employment of similar weapons in the exercises and maneuvers of armies in other capitalist countries.

During the development of better smoke weapons, the U.S. focuses primary attention on the search for new smoke agents (aerosols) and on developing vehicles for employing and delivering them (mines, shells, candles, bombs, canisters, generators, cartridges, airborne vehicles and others). A primary requirement levied on new agents is their ability to degrade the effectiveness of modern weapon systems equipped with optical, infrared and radar detection and guidance equipment. Attention is focused on the standardization of numerous smoke weapons, reducing their size and significantly increasing their effectiveness.

In recent years, the U.S. has achieved its greatest success in development of smoke shells, mines and aircraft weapons for existing weapons systems.

The first new development in smoke munitions was the SM761 155 mm projectile (Illustration 1) filled with new preshaped smoke elements: phosphorous wicks (white phosphorous reinforced with cotton wrapped up in a small tube). About 30 elements are closely packed in the munition's casing. Upon striking the ground, they are ejected from the projectile by the bursting charge and they are dispersed without practically any additional splitting as was the case with conventional

phosphorous projectiles. In the opinion of American specialists, this made it possible to improve the effective utilization of phosphorous and to reduce the smoke formation time down to 5 minutes. As noted in the foreign press, the XM761 projectile has been tested and is currently being modified.

The U.S. Army chemical warfare systems laboratory has developed another 155-mm howitzer projectile design--the SM825. It differs from the XM761 in the shape of the smoke elements which are made in the form of the plate's angular guides (Illustration 2). The casing contains from 3 to 5 of these plates while the total number of smoke elements is from 70 to 140 units, respectively. When the projectile bursts, the elements disperse over the area, also without almost any break up of the phosphorous. White and red phosphorous are used as material for these smoke elements. In the opinion of American specialists, these munition designs make it possible to spread an optimum weight of smoke elements over the area more effectively, make it possible to increase the smoke formation time (4-6 minutes) and make it possible to increase the total effectiveness of the projectiles, which, in their opinion, exceeds the effectiveness of current weapons by a factor of 2-5.

With the employment of new smoke elements, other munitions are also being developed: a 105-mm projectile, an 81-mm mine and a 70-mm air-borne rocket (for the XM259 helicopter launcher). The smoke elements in the latter's warhead are housed in light, mesh jackets which disperse when the casing opens up at the target or which break up and spread the elements around the area without any subsequent break up upon impact with the earth.

To conceal and protect ground based equipment and personnel against air strikes, smoke blankets are laid. For this purpose, 66-mm smoke grenades (filled with white phosphorous) for the M202A1 4-barrel grenade launcher have been developed and tested in the U.S. In the opinion of foreign specialists, by using proximity fuses on the 66-mm free-flight smoke rocket, it is possible to lay smoke blankets at virtually any height (from 30 to 120 m above the ground, Illustration 3). These models of smoke munitions were developed pursuant to the five-year (1976-1980) smoke weapons development plan. According to foreign press reports, management of the work and primary testing of smoke weapons is being accomplished by the U.S. Army chemical warfare systems laboratory (the former Edgewood Arsenal) and the Corps of Engineers Research Center (Fort Belvoir, Virginia).

#### CAPTIONS

1. Illustration 1. The XM761 155-mm Smoke Projectile (Illustration from Army Research and Development magazine).
2. Illustration 2. The XM825 155-mm Smoke Projectile (Illustration from Army Research and Development magazine).



3. Illustration 3. Laying a Smoke Blanket with the 66-mm  
Free-Flight Smoke Rocket (Photo from NATIONAL DEFENSE magazine).

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON GROUND SUPPORT TASKS OF NATO AVIATION

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 47-49, 52

[Article by Col (Ret.) G. Osipov, candidate of military science and senior lecturer: "Air Interdiction"]

[Excerpts] While blowing up a provocative sensation around an imaginary "Soviet threat," the NATO leadership is actively preparing to unleash an aggressive war against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. For this, they are continually building up the strength of their air forces and improving their organization and methods of employment on behalf of the other armed services, primarily the land forces. According to official documents, a basic type of Air Force activity is air operations wherein the accomplishment of air interdiction missions occupies a major position.

In the opinion of foreign military specialists, land forces will use more ammunition, fuel and other assets in modern wars than in past ones. As a result, there are increased requirements on resupply and an increase in the importance of lines of communications and means of transportation. In addition, they believe that with the increased force mobility and fire power, reserves will play a decisive role in a battle or operation. Because of the above, there is an increased role for air interdiction operations. Considering the experience of air combat in local wars and the fact that European theaters have a developed network of lines of communications and a dense air defense system, western military experts assume that it will be necessary to allocate a significant number of aircraft for air interdiction (in some major NATO exercises, about 50 percent of the aircraft sorties were used to accomplish this mission in individual periods).

According to the opinions of NATO commanders, air interdiction is organized on behalf of land force operations by striking ground objectives to disrupt or restrict enemy force maneuvers in the battle area and transfers of reserves, military hardware and supplies. According to foreign press reports, the primary aircraft in NATO Air Forces assigned to accomplish these missions are

the F-111 (Illustration 1), the Buccaneer light bombers and the F-4 and Tornado multi-role tactical fighters, as well as the Jaguar, the F-16, the Mirage-5 and others.

In addition, they can bring in operational aircraft of Naval Aviation and even strategic bombers, as was the practice during the Gallant Eagle-80 exercise. USAF Headquarters has announced that, when necessary, part of the B-52 heavy strategic bombers (about 80 aircraft) will be allocated to deliver strikes for the land forces of NATO's Allied Armed Forces, including the accomplishment of air interdiction missions. Judging from foreign press reports, this is corroborated by the fact that in recent years, the B-52's have made numerous practice strikes against targets located in their western allies' territories, while operating from the continental U.S. (for example, during the Elder Forest-80 exercises).

Citing the difficulties of penetrating the probable adversary's air defense system (by which they clearly mean the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community), some foreign military specialists are suggesting that both nuclear-tipped and conventional cruise missiles be employed for interdiction in the future.

However, in spite of this, the majority of NATO military experts believe that tactical aviation will be the primary means for accomplishing this mission.

To support tactical fighters engaged in interdiction missions, plans call for the widespread employment of electronic warfare aircraft, specifically the EF-111 and F-4G, and for cover of strike groups with F-15, F-16 and F-4 fighters.

The primary objectives of air strikes may be: nuclear missiles in form-up areas or at missile sites, reserves on the move and in assembly areas, highway junctions and rail stations, bridges and crossings, airports (especially those where military transports are landing), command posts, strategic and tactical formations, communications centers, supply dumps and bases as well as other objectives located, as a rule, 60-200 km from the front lines. In maritime sectors, strikes will be made against naval bases and ports while in alpine theaters, strikes will be made against passes and tunnels.

According to foreign press reports, bombs, missiles and rockets can be used to attack these facilities. Moreover, weapon selection will depend upon target importance and type and upon the situation at the target's location.

For example, when operating against the most important pin-point targets--such as bridges, passes and others where a high degree of accuracy is required for each weapon--NATO specialists plan to use guided weapons--missiles and bombs.

other guidance systems. When strikes are against area targets (airfields, rail stations, force concentrations, etc.), it is, in their opinion, most feasible to employ cluster bombs (Illustration 2) loaded with the appropriate bombs (concrete-busters, fragmentation, armor piercing, etc.). At the same time, they believe that a future war will find widespread employment for conventional bombs (high-explosive, incendiary and others) as the most widespread, simple and cheap weapons.

In addition, weapon selection will depend upon the capabilities of the carrier aircraft, primarily upon the availability of the appropriate hard points and upon the performance of the weapons control systems. For example, the American F-111 fighter bombers can employ 4-6 Bullpup or Shrike missiles as well as glide bombs in addition to the conventional HE bombs when accomplishing interdiction missions. When Pave Tack target illumination systems are hung on these aircraft, they are able to deliver strikes with Maverick missiles and GBU-15 guided bombs. The new Tornado multi-role tactical fighters (with the FRG, British and Italian air forces) will use both conventional bombs and cluster bombs--including undropped (dispensers) ones, for example, the MW-1 (Illustration 3)--to attack armored concentrations and guided weapons for strikes against important pin-point targets.

[Portion of article not translated describes the organization of combat operations (pp 49-50) and the execution of air strikes (pp 50-52).]

As pointed out in the foreign press, considering the importance of accomplishing the interdiction missions, NATO military leaders are continually building up the operational efficiency of their air forces. For this purpose, current weapons systems are being improved, new ones are being developed and issues of organizing combat--especially issues such as planning, command, control and coordination--are being worked on. Significant attention is also being paid to improving the crews' level of flying and tactical training.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON U.S. FIGHTER AIRCRAFT IN NATO AIR DEFENSE FORCES

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 53-56

[Article by Maj V. Plyushev: "American Fighters in NATO Air Defense"]

[Excerpts] In the Pentagon's militaristic preparations directed against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, a special place is assigned to USAF, Europe Headquarters. According to foreign press reports, over 30 American tactical air squadrons are presently based on the territory of Western European nations--the members of the imperialistic NATO bloc. The majority of these squadrons are earmarked for the missions of close air support of land forces, air interdiction and winning air supremacy by striking appropriate ground-based targets. A significant part of the forces of this group are assigned to the air battle against enemy aircraft and part of them have already been put under the NATO command's operational control now in peace time and are pulling alert in this aggressive bloc's allied air defense system. They include the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW), the 32nd Tactical Fighter Squadron (TFS), which have the F-15 Eagle fighters and are deployed at Bitburg (FRG) and Soesterberg (Netherlands) air bases, respectively, as well as the 526th TFS of the 86th TFW (F-4E, Ramstein, FRG). Their primary mission is to provide cover against enemy air strikes for troop formations and other important objectives.

According to information published in the foreign press, these units are administratively part of the 17th Air Force (headquartered at Sembach Air Base, FRG) USAFE, and are operationally subordinate to 2nd and 4th Allied Tactical Air Forces (ATAF) headquarters and fulfill the role of fighter interceptors in NATO's allied air defense system. Specifically, the 22nd, 53rd and 525th squadrons of the 36th TFW and the 526th TFS of the 86th TFW are subordinate to 4th ATAF headquarters and cover the 3rd Air Defense Sector of its theater while the 32nd TFS is subordinate to the 2nd ATAF headquarters (through the Netherlands Air Defense Command) and, along with air force units of other countries, participates in the air defense of the 1st Sector.

[Portion not translated pertains to the organization and activities of the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing (pp 53-54), the 32nd and 526th Tactical Fighter Squadrons (pp 54-56). Illustrations of the F-15A and the F-5E are taken from AIRCRAFT ILLUSTRATED and FLIGHT magazines.]

Right now, flightline and maintenance personnel are undergoing transition training for a new aircraft at Bitberg Air Base (FRG). In addition, continual improvements are being made to these units' operational training, tactics, command and control systems, etc. In recent years, operational training for the 36th TFW and the 32nd and 526th TFS has focused a great deal of attention on practicing maximum surge operations. For example, during an exercise in September 1979, the 32nd TFS flew 439 sorties over a 7-day period using a total of 13 aircraft. Thus, each F-15 fighter had an average of about 5 flights per day while one of them flew 10 sorties. Somewhat earlier, in September 1978, assigned personnel of the 36th TFW flew 325 sorties in a 24-hour period and, in the spring of 1977, the 526th TFS flew 73. In 1980, these units took an active part in the series of Autumn Forge exercises for NATO's Allied Armed Forces, during which they also operated at a high surge rate.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON LASER-GUIDED AIRCRAFT WEAPONS IN NATO ARSENAL

Moscow ZARUBEZHNOYE VOYENNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 4, Apr 81  
(signed to press 6 Apr 81) pp 56-61

[Article by Engr-Col F. Dmitriyev, candidate of engineering sciences:  
"Airborne Laser Weapons Control Systems"]

[Excerpts] In the arms race being conducted by imperialist circles of the U.S. and the other NATO countries, a significant position is allocated to the development of new types of weapons incorporating the latest scientific and technological advances. For example, in the 60's, the U.S. began development of guided aircraft weapons and laser guidance systems with exceptionally high on-target accuracy, measured in meters. Judging from foreign press reports, the technological prerequisites for their development were specific successes in designing guided missiles and bombs, miniature electronic computers and electro-optical target detection equipment as well as small, light and sufficiently powerful lasers.

These weapons were developed at a rapid rate and by the end of the 60's they were already being used by American air forces in the aggressive war in Southeast Asia. Considering the high degree of effectiveness of guided bombs and laser guidance systems against such stationary targets as bridges, dams, dikes and hydro-electric power plant equipment buildings, the American command made a decision in the spring of 1972 to employ them on a large-scale basis in air operations whose goal was to wreck the DRV economy by almost totally destroying its industrial and other facilities. As follows from materials in the western press, the failure of this barbarian plan did not affect the U.S. attitude toward laser-guided weapons, which possess the following advantages in addition to the high accuracy already mentioned. The range of these weapons is large enough so that an aircraft can launch them outside the range of ground-based air defense assets protecting the target. The employment of electro-optical devices for target detection and tracking ensures operational employment of munitions day and night under limited visibility, i.e., with smoke and dust on the battlefield. The incorporation of refined electronic computers in weapons systems has made it possible for them to operate not only against fixed targets but also against moving ground targets, including tanks.

After the weapon is released from the aircraft, the pilot can make an evasive maneuver away from enemy weapons without disturbing the missile or bomb guidance to target. In addition, the foreign press emphasizes that there are presently significant hurdles in developing electronic countermeasures against laser guidance systems.

At the same time, the foreign press also mentions the shortcomings of laser-guided aircraft weapons. For example, some models are not effective during low-altitude aircraft operations; in the majority of cases, constant target illumination by the laser beam is required until the munition explodes; and there is no final solution to the problem of maintaining requisite laser guidance accuracy in heavy precipitation, dust or smoke.

Concurrently with the development of laser-controlled weapons systems, foreign specialists are searching for ways and means of countering these systems. Right now, this job is proceeding in the direction of developing passive and active equipment. The first includes various laser detectors which provide a warning of possible enemy employment of laser-guided weapons.

The search by foreign specialists for active countermeasures against airborne laser weapons control systems encompasses both the improvement of various screening devices and the development of jamming emitters in the visible and infrared wave bands. The screening devices include various aerosols and smokes. Specifically, there are reports of the development of laser-absorptive oil-based clouds of steam and the smoke formed from the combustion of various substances and mixtures of them. The most effective laser attenuator is believed to be the smoke from burning white phosphorous which reduces<sup>3</sup> this radiation by a factor of 80 at a concentration of 1 kg per 1,485 m<sup>3</sup>. However, this smoke is very toxic. This shortcoming is eliminated by the oil-based fog and smoke formed upon combustion of a mixture of aluminum powder, zinc oxide and carbon trichloride. They provide an attenuation by the same factor of 80 at concentrations of 1 kg per 720 m<sup>3</sup> and 1 kg per 990 m<sup>3</sup>.

Of greater effectiveness, according to foreign press reports, are the aerosol combustion products from a mixture of oreon powder, sodium carbonate powder and titanium dioxide. This formula ensures the above-mentioned degree of attenuation of visible laser radiation with a concentration of 1 kg per 1,327 m<sup>3</sup>. There are reports that the smoke from burning this mixture is not toxic and humidity has a slight effect on the aerosol. Plans call for spraying it in the area of the defended objective when a signal is received from the laser receiver that the facility is being illuminated by a laser designator. Under the influence of the laser beam's heat, the aerosol spontaneously ignites, covering the objective with smoke. The western press emphasizes that the screened objective should also be defended by air defense weapons which will have to break up the aircraft's attack before the aerosol runs out. Foreign specialists believe that the most difficult problem of operational employment of screening devices is using them to defend aircraft and fast moving tanks.



Countermeasures based on jammers, in the opinion of foreign specialists have to include a receiver for signals from enemy laser systems and its own laser source. The receiver and its analyzer determine the direction of the enemy's laser source, its pulse repetition frequency and, based on this data, they control the operating modes of the laser-jammer. It is believed that, depending upon the purpose of the countermeasures it is possible to employ jamming in the form of a narrow beam directed toward the enemy's equipment; and, in a broad area, it is possible to employ jamming immediately against several enemy weapons and in the form of decoy responses whose signals differ from those of the enemy's system in such a manner that they deflect the guided weapon away from the target. The foreign press points out that it will be necessary to overcome a number of technological problems in developing these kinds of weapons and it will also be necessary to significantly reduce their costs.

#### CAPTIONS

- Illustration 1. Sequence of Actions by Aircrew of an Aircraft Equipped with a Guided Bomb and Laser Weapons Control System (Illustration from ARMADA magazine).
- Illustration 2. Sequence of Actions by Aircrew of a Laser Guidance System-Equipped Strike Aircraft Against a Target Illuminated by Designator Aircraft or by a Forward Air Controller on the Ground. (Illustration from ARMADA magazine).
- Illustration 3. PAVE TACK Pod. (Illustration from DEFENSE ELECTRONICS magazine).
- Illustration 4. Sequence of Actions by Aircrew of a PAVE TACK-Equipped Aircraft (Illustration from DEFENSE ELECTRONICS magazine).
- Illustration 5. PAVE TACK Pod Mounted on the A-10A Special Pylon. (Illustration from ER E KOSMOS magazine.)

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